

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION.

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1911—VOL. III., NO. 58.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## MAYOR MAKES PLEA FOR BILL TO LIMIT CAMPAIGN EXPENSES

Mr. Fitzgerald Says That Men With Small Resources Have Little Encouragement to Run.

### GIVES ILLUSTRATION

Sums as Large as \$100,000 Expended for Candidate in One Municipal Election, He Declares.

Mayor Fitzgerald appeared before the committee on election laws of the Legislature today in support of his bill to limit the expenditures of political committees and candidates to election to office in the city of Boston.

The mayor's bill prohibits any political committee in any municipal election in Boston to spend an amount of money exceeding \$10,000 in the aggregate. Candidates for election to municipal offices of the city of Boston are prohibited from expending directly or indirectly a sum of money exceeding \$5000 each.

The mayor's bill would allow the city of Boston to appropriate \$25,000 a year to be expended by the board of election commissioners for the payment of campaign expenses incurred by candidates seeking municipal office. The bill further provides that the political committees shall file with the city clerk a statement of all sums of money, promised or paid to it in connection with the municipal election.

The mayor told the committee of many instances where sums of money exceeding \$100,000 have been expended by political committees and by candidates for office at state and municipal elections in Massachusetts. He said that in his opinion this system of large expenditures in political campaigns worked to the advantage of the wealthy candidates to office and that legislation such as is embodied in his bill is necessary in order to give the candidate of limited means an equal chance with his wealthy competitor at primaries and elections.

Previous to the hearing on the mayor's bill a hearing was given on a bill introduced on petition of John J. Walsh of Boston, to regulate the placing of advertisements by business houses in publications owned in part or in full by persons holding political office or otherwise situated so as to confer public favors.

Thirteen committees of the Legislature are giving hearings today on 56 bills, the longest program that has confronted the committee so far during the present session.

A hearing on a bill to have the Commonwealth represented at the dedication of monuments to Massachusetts soldiers at Valley Forge and Petersburg, Va., is scheduled before the committee on military affairs.

Other bills on which hearings are given today are to provide for more judges on the superior court bench, for an extension of the Washington street tunnel in Boston, to allow Danvers to acquire land for a lighting plant and for a memorial for army nurses to be placed in the State House.

## Mrs. Wells Seeks Salary

Former Fire Commissioner Benjamin W. Wells, L. H. Rhoades, J. F. McKissock of Lowell and others, appeared before the committee on cities today in behalf of the bill to authorize the city of Boston to pay to Hannah Cheswell, widow of William F. Cheswell, late chief of the fire department, the balance of his salary to the remainder of the year. David Mancovitz of Boston conducted the hearing. Arthur L. Spring, appearing for the city of Boston, opposed this bill on general principles.

## Telephone Bill Heard

The committee on labor gave a hearing this morning on the bill to prohibit the employment between the hours of 10 at night and 6 in the morning of women under 25 years of age in telephone offices. Representative David P. Keefe of Fall River, petitioner for the legislation, addressed the committee in his favor.

## Labor Petitions

Before the committee on labor matters today Representative J. H. Brennan and John Weaver Sherman favored the former bill providing that express employees shall be paid at least once a week, and there was no opposition.

The bill providing that employees in manufacturing mercantile establishments where more than 100 persons are employed shall be paid during working hours was favored by Representative Belamy of Taunton, its author, and Mr. Sherman.

Representative William J. Murray of Charlestown favored his bill providing that all employees of municipal or private corporations shall have at least an hour for dinner. William H. Seward, representing the Master Builders Association, said many employees prefer to take only half an hour for dinner and thereby get through half an hour earlier at night.

## Chelsea Statesman's Wife a Prominent Candidate to Head Congressional Club



(Photo copyright by Edmonston, 1911.)  
MRS. ERNEST W. ROBERTS.

There is much interest in Boston and vicinity over the announcement from Washington today of the withdrawal of Mrs. Samuel W. McCall, wife of the Winchester congressman, as a candidate for president of the Ladies' Congressional Club. This is thought to greatly increase the chances of Mrs. Ernest W. Roberts for election.

Mrs. McCall has sent a telegram to Mrs. Roberts at Chelsea announcing that she is not a candidate, and refuting the rumor that there was rivalry between the two Massachusetts ladies for the office.

## DRASTIC LEGISLATION ASKED BY NEW YORK INQUIRY COMMITTEE

ALBANY, N. Y.—If the recommendations of the legislative investigation committee are followed, legislators must, on penalty of forfeiture of the right to hold office, \$5000 fine and not more than 10 years in prison, inform their fellow members and the prosecuting attorney of any attempt unduly to influence them.

The bill, according to Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., chairman of the committee, will put an end to all attempts to influence lawmakers improperly.

The committee in its report "regretfully admits" that it was unable to trace the money which it was alleged was expended in the vain attempt to defeat the Hughes anti-racing laws.

The committee assails fire insurance methods in its report and recommends drastic legislation which is expected to revolutionize that business. It presents 11 bills which will have fully as far-reaching effect on the fire insurance business as did the Hughes reform bills on life insurance.

Rate making associations and organizations, including the New York fire exchange which practically fixes rates for the entire United States, are placed under the control and supervision of the state insurance department. Provision is also made for the entry into this state of the New England mill mutual insurance companies and similar organizations. Lloyd's concerns are to be permitted to do business if they maintain a guarantee fund of \$200,000 in addition to unearned premiums.

## NEW CORPORATION FOR STUDEBAKERS

NEW YORK—A new Studebaker corporation to take over the wagon plant of the Studebakers at South Bend, Ind., and the automobile plant at Detroit of the E. M. F. company was announced today.

Kleinwort Sons & Co. of London are associated with Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Lehman Brothers in the purchase of \$13,500,000 of seven per cent cumulative preferred stock of the new organization.

Control of the new corporation, it is said, will remain with the Studebaker interests, through the ownership of the common stock.

## DRIVER SAVES CHILDREN.

NEW YORK—A pair of horses drawing a police patrol wagon on Fourth avenue, Brooklyn, Tuesday were frightened by the noise of an automobile horn and ran away. George Nolan, the driver, succeeded in directing the animals until a rein broke as they were almost upon a group of children. He pulled on the remaining rein and saved the children but his skull was fractured.

## FIRE ROUTS FOUR FAMILIES.

Four families were obliged to vacate the tenement house at 387 West First street, South Boston, early today on account of a fire caused while frozen water pipes were being thawed out. The

## VOTE ON FOUR BILLS OR AN EXTRA SESSION SAYS SENATOR BROWN

Nebraska Leader Urges Action on Tariff Board, Pension Bill, Popular Election and the Lorimer Case.

### PRESENTS REASONS

Direct Primary Need He Illustrates by Reviewing Illinois Situation, Which He Says Senate Must Clear

WASHINGTON—Four big questions will be voted upon at this session, or there will be an extra session of Congress, Senator Norris Brown, (Rep., Neb.), told the Senate today.

"There are now pending," he said, "before the committees of the Senate or the Senate itself, propositions which involve the integrity and the welfare of American institutions, including the Senate of the United States. They are of vast and vital importance. They include:

"A proposition to determine the validity of the election of a senator now sitting in this body.

"A resolution to amend the fundamental law of the land, providing for the popular election of senators.

"A proposition to create a tariff board of commission.

"A proposition to raise the level of pensions to the old soldiers of the Union in what is known as the Sulloway bill.

"It may as well be understood now as later that if these questions, or any of them, are to be put over to another Congress, some of the appropriation bills will go over with them. This is not said in the nature of an ultimatum. I am stating a simple fact, and it is well, with only four working weeks ahead of us, that we understand now what the fact is in this regard. If Congress adjourns without action on these measures, Congress will adjourn without action on some of the appropriation bills."

Failure by Congress to pass any one of commission.

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## ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS ELECTING ASSOCIATION HEADS

Miss Annie W. Leonard of the Jefferson school, Roxbury, will be elected president of the Boston Elementary School Teachers Association many teachers say, at its meeting today at 4 p. m. in Huntington hall as the result of the "clean slate" campaign, a movement in the association to have new officers each year.

Miss Annie Bancroft of the Agassiz school, Jamaica Plain, vice-president of the association, however, is a contestant for the office and there is a double candidacy for every office, including the board of 10 directors.

Following is the remainder of the tickets: First vice-president, Miss Grace M. Mitchell and Miss Marguerite L. Lillis; second vice-president, Miss Ella F. Jordan and Miss Josephine A. Martin; recording secretary, Miss Eliza D. Graham and Miss Lillian B. Poor; corresponding secretary, Miss Theresa A. Mulen and Miss Annie E. F. Mellich; treasurer, Miss Grace D. Bacheider and Miss Mary L. Sweeney.

The board of directors candidates, 10 to be chosen, are: East Boston, Miss Emma J. Irving and Miss Cora E. Bigelow; Charlestown, Miss Mary A. Mulvey and Miss Rose M. Cole; North and West ends, Miss Mary C. Brine and Miss Ellen E. McHugh; city proper, Miss Marguerite E. Carey and Miss Anna T. O'Brien; South End, Miss Anna J. O'Brien and Miss Bertha L. Mulleney; South Boston, Miss Fannie G. Patten and Miss Emily Hodson; Roxbury, Miss Amorita E. Esilman and Miss Grace A. Cunningham; Brighton, Miss Clara L. Harrington and Miss Agnes A. Aubin; West Roxbury, Miss Elizabeth Kiggen and Miss Annie B. Dooley; Dorchester, Miss Florence A. Goodfellow and Miss Emma F. Crane.

## EUROPE VISITORS ON THE ROMANIC

With the first throng of tourists returning from southern Europe this year, the White Star line steamer Romanic, Capt. J. O. Carter, reached port today from Genoa, Naples and Palermo, via the Azores, reporting a severe passage. A total of 1294 passengers, 34 of whom were saloon and 206 second cabin, were on the vessel.

The passengers included David A. Reed of Springfield, Mass., who left home last September on a world tour. Mrs. W. Whittlesey of West Newton and her two daughters, who have been studying

## GLOUCESTER DIVIDED OVER FREE FISH IN RECIPROCITY PACT

Wireless Appeal Made to John Hays Hammond to Aid in Defeating the Pending Agreement.

### DEALERS ARE FOR IT

Content that Opposing Delegation Sent to Washington Does Not Represent the Board of Trade or People.

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—A wireless appeal to John Hays Hammond, organizer of the National League of Republican Clubs, to use his influence to defeat the pending reciprocity agreement with Canada was sent today by Thomas J. Carroll, president of the Gloucester Board of Trade. Mr. Hammond is aboard the Lusitania now en route to New York. The message reads:

"Reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada would ruin the fishing industry of Gloucester. We ask your influence with the President and Congress to defeat the agreement."

While this is the attitude of the vessel owners and fishermen who are opposed to the agreement, the Gloucester Board of Trade, which is in favor of it, is divided.

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## NEW AVIATION RECORD

PARIS—Under orders from the military authorities Captain Bellanger, flying in a monoplane, set out today from the military grounds at Vincennes to fly to Pau, 500 miles distant, in one day. He was to stop at Pont Levoy, Poitiers, and Bordeaux for fuel supplies.

He reached Poitiers at 1:30 this afternoon, having covered 209 miles, a new cross-country record. After a brief stop at Poitiers Captain Bellanger started for Bordeaux.

## CUBA'S AVIATION MEET.

HAVANA—Another exhibition of skill was given by J. A. D. McCurdy, the aviator, Tuesday afternoon over the drill grounds at Camp Columbia.

There was a great crowd present including President Gomez and many public officials. McCurdy rose to an altitude of 1000 feet and executed a large number of difficult evolutions.

Ward and Beachy also gave exhibitions, the former at a great height. The meet will continue the remainder of the week.

## SHOE CONCERNS ACT ON DISCOUNTS

Representatives of important shoe manufacturing concerns in this section to the number of about 30 have a conference at Youngs hotel today to devise a plan to force the National Association of Tanners and Upper Leather Dealers to restore the old rate of discounts on upper leather and bottom stock.

The shoe men assert that the new schedule, which reduces the 10-day discount from 5 to 2 per cent, the second discount from 4 per cent in 60 days to 1 per cent in 30 days, and the net period from 90 days to 60 days, will greatly reduce their profits.

Several manufacturers with withholding patronage from firms which have adopted the new schedule of discounts, have succeeded in breaking it. They believe, however, that concerted action is necessary to put the trade back definitely on the old terms.

## NEW DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE BOARD

John F. McDonald, the new chairman of the Democratic state committee, today announced the executive committee of the state committee for the coming year as follows: Frank C. Richardson of Essex, chairman, Daniel G. Dinnigan of New Bedford, John A. Kiggen of Hyde Park, Joseph A. Maynard of Boston, David F. O'Connell of Worcester, Michael F. Phelan of Lynn, Timothy P. Sullivan of Fall River.

A petition for the pardon of William E. Hill, who is serving a life sentence at the state prison passed upon him in 1870, was given a hearing before the pardon committee of the Governor's council today. There was no opposition.

## EUROPE VISITORS ON THE ROMANIC

languages and music in Paris and Berlin for over four years; Mr. and Mrs. William J. Williams and Miss Dorothy Williams of Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. J. W. Tilton and Miss Louise H. Tilton of Haverhill, Mass.; Dr. and Mrs. Russell of Cleveland; Mrs. William E. Hutchins of Cambridge, and her daughters who are Wellesley girls; F. Leach of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Camara of Ponta Del Gada, who are going to Wellesley. Mr. Camara is a teacher of languages.

Other saloon passengers included Miss L. Margaret Blake of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Jackson of Cambridge

## PUBLIC WORKS CHIEF ASSUMES THE DUTIES OF NEW DEPARTMENT

Louis K. Rourke to Be Known Hereafter as "Commissioner" Instead of Superintendent of Streets.

### SOME SALARIES CUT

William E. Hannan, Head of Water Bureau, Retires as Result of Consolidation in City Affairs.

Louis K. Rourke assumed the title commissioner of public works, today, the office of superintendent of streets having been abolished by a new city ordinance consolidating the street, water and sewer departments, which went into effect this morning.

There is a general turning over among the employees of the three departments, salaries being cut and increased according to the changing of rating and employment, and Commissioner Rourke says more reductions will be in order soon.

As a result of the change, William E. Hannan, water commissioner, retires today from the city's service. Mr. Hannan

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## KEY WEST TO HAVANA.

KEY WEST, Fla.—J. A. D. McCurdy intends to make another effort to conquer the Florida straits with his aeroplane, a flight from Key West to Havana, according to members of the crew which rescued him after he fell into the sea.

## AVIATOR LOSES WAY.

HOUSTON—Rene Simon lost his way in a race with Garros over Houston Tuesday. He finally came to earth in a field seven miles from the aviation grounds. Garros covered the distance of 16 miles in 16m. 22s., and was awarded a cash prize approximating \$2000.

## GRAND JURY HEARS MIDDLESEX CASES

Investigation of the charges of malfeasance in office against several officials of Middlesex county was continued at today's session of the Middlesex grand jury.

The following witnesses appeared: F. W. Smith of Boston, who installed the steam-heating plant in the county jail; C. A. Hammond and W. C. Barnes of Boston, who placed the engine in the county court house; Jackson Palmer, an attorney of Lowell, and Arthur C. Brooks president of the Cambridge Taxpayers Association.

## JAMES B. CARROLL DECLINES BENCH

Governor Foss today received a negative reply from James Carroll, a Springfield lawyer, whom the Governor offered the place on the superior court bench formerly held by Judge Daniel W. Bond of Waltham.

This is the position which was declined by former Mayor John W. Cummings of Fall River.

## SEEK NOMINATION TO HARBOR BOARD

George M. Harlow of Plymouth, assistant secretary to Governor Foss, announced today that he is a candidate for harbor commissioner.

The list of candidates for this position now includes the names of persons from practically every town in the cape district.

## CHICAGO BUDGET \$49,440,000.

CHICAGO—Chicago budget for 1911, as prepared by the council committee on finance, amounts to \$49,440,000. Of this amount \$13,500,000 will go to the board of education.

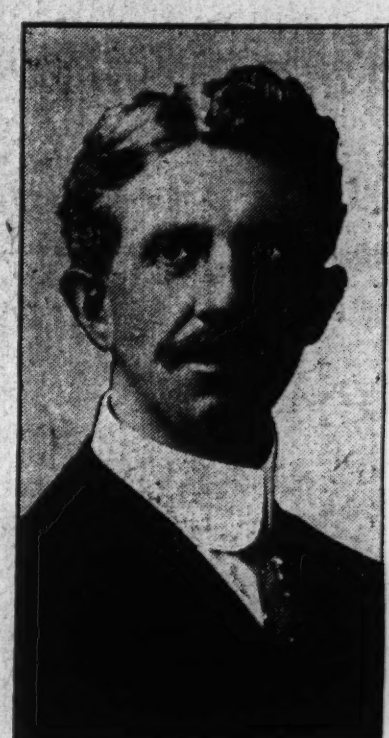
## EUROPE VISITORS ON THE ROMANIC

with the Misses Esther A. and D. Jackson, and Miss Edith Ward of Warren, O., also a Wellesley girl.

Officers report severe conditions at sea, the steamer only logging 184 miles Monday. She was considerably iced up, when she arrived. Her large cargo included consignments of lemons.

Captain J. O. Carter, commander of the Canopic, brought the Romanic to port and will be succeeded after this trip by Captain David, the regular commander of the Romanic, who is in England attending the royal naval reserves maneuvers.

## Becomes Second Official to Mayor of Boston in New Place He Assumes



(Photo by Conlin.)  
LOUIS K. ROURKE.  
Commissioner of public works under the consolidation of city departments.

## CAR OF DYNAMITE SHAKES NEW YORK AS IT EXPLODES

NEW YORK—An explosion of a carload of dynamite on a barge at pier 10, in Jersey City, at noon today, shook the skyscrapers in Manhattan.

Heavy plate glass windows in scores of downtown shops and office buildings were sent into the street.

Fire alarms were pulled in a half dozen buildings in lower Manhattan within the space of five minutes.

Police reserves were called for from half a dozen different points at practically the same moment.

The barge and nearest pier were destroyed and the terminus of the Jersey Central railroad damaged.

The force of the shock was felt worst in this city at the Battery and diminished as it proceeded north. J. Pierpont Morgan's offices, the Produce Exchange, the Standard Oil Building, the Singer building, the Custom House and practically every big building on the lower end of the island suffered from broken windows.

The cause of the explosion is not known.

## TELEPHONE MERGER IN BELL CONFERENCE WITH INDEPENDENTS

NEW YORK—Consolidation of the Bell and independent telephone interests will be completed within a few days, according to Frank H. Woods, president of the independents, if J. Pierpont Morgan, who is engineering the merger, gives certain guarantees to the independents.

Conferences are now being held in this city between representatives of the rival interests. The independents are particularly anxious for the merger, admitting that the Bell competition has affected them. But they are unwilling to give in except upon an absolutely equitable basis.

"We want to do something to put a stop to ruinous competition," Mr. Woods said today. "The Bell people are better able to keep up the fight than we are, because they have great strongholds, such as New York city, where they have no competition. The interstate commerce commission is going to play an important part in the future in the establishment of the best possible service and the fixing of rates."

## WATCH SHIP TO SEE FACILITIES NEEDED AT HOOSAC DOCKS

Timothy E. Byrnes, vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and of the Boston & Maine railroad, Jeremiah J. McCarthy, surveyor of the port; Edwin U. Curtiss, collector of the port; Col. George B. Billings, immigration commissioner; F. O. Houghton, agent for the White Star line, and Moses Mann, deputy surveyor of the port, were at Hoosac docks, Charlestown, today, when the White Star line steamer Romanic, arrived from Mediterranean ports, to observe the need for improvement in dockage facilities.

Mr. Byrnes admitted that the facilities might with advantage be improved, and it is said in steamship circles that the facilities for passengers as well as freight at the Hoosac docks are inadequate.

## DEADLOCK IN ALBANY HOLDS.

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Legislature deadlocked again today over the election of a United States senator, with no change in the Sheehan vote.

## HOLLIS FRENCH SEES BIAS IN JOINT REPORT ON ELECTRIFICATION

Land Owners Committee's Engineer Calls It "Reminiscent" of Arguments of the Railroads Themselves.

### EXCUSES NOT SOUND

Figures on Cost Are Called Misleading and It Is Urged That Legislature Should Act at Once.

Hollis French, an engineer of this city who was retained by the land owners' committee to investigate and report on the electrification of railroads and who argued before the Legislature in April in favor of legislation requiring electrification within a reasonable time, expressed his views today on the report on electrification just made by the joint board on metropolitan improvements.

The land owners' committee, of which Francis Peabody, Jr., and Nathan Matthews are members, represents millions of dollars invested in Boston real estate. Mr. French said that as the report of the joint board was not available any criticism must be made with some reservation.

"As published in a fragmentary form in the papers, the majority report seems to be weak and unconvincing and is rather reminiscent of the report made to the board by the railroads themselves, as published in the press last November," he continued. "At that time the roads filed their plans and estimates with the joint board and took advantage of the opportunity to present some arguments against electrification, which it suits their policy to oppose at this time. These arguments have evidently had their effect on the majority of the board."

"Their report states that experience in New York has thus far shown that electric operation is not more economical than steam operation, but is more expensive, independent of the interest on the capital required for the installation."

"We do not know from what source of information this conclusion is drawn, but it is hard to reconcile it with the statement published by one of the vice-presidents of the New York Central Lines, himself an engineer of highest ability, that the saving in cost of operation under electrification varies from 13 to 27 per cent, after providing for the increased capital charges for electrification."

"Engineers are, as a matter of fact, well aware of the advantages and economies of electric power, but it is simple to beguile the issue by figures which cannot be easily analyzed by one unaccustomed to the problems involved. It is true that operation on lines only partly electrified, where steam power also has to be used, is uneconomical. Consequently, figures showing losses should be closely scrutinized to ascertain the exact condition of the service."

"Another point upon which one may be led astray is that the collateral expenditures which naturally follow in the wake of electrification, such as the elimination of grade crossings, additional trackage, changes in signals, double-decking of terminals, etc., are of necessity apart from the question and are not chargeable to the change in motive power."

"These matters if required must rest upon the development of traffic or be justified by public policy, and, therefore, it is not proper to charge against the cost of electric operation fixed charges other than those made necessary by the change in power alone. This matter is mentioned because of wrong conclusions which are sure to be drawn unless the first costs are properly divided and the operating expenses properly charged."

"Considerable stress is laid upon the conclusion that if the tunnel between the North and South stations is built, electrification will follow as a natural corollary along proper lines."

"While it is true that electricity would be used for propulsion in the tunnel, there is no necessity for extending it beyond the terminals, and it may safely be said that it would stop there until the roads were ready to extend it. At Baltimore the fact that electricity operated trains run through the tunnel has not caused any extensions beyond."

"The lease of the Providence road, it is true, presents a legal obstacle to the use of electricity on that line, but there is no question but what this matter can be overcome when desired, and steps should be taken to that end in season."

"Some fear is expressed that higher fares may be the result of electrification. This is a question for argument and study, but it is not to be supposed that even if the fares should be raised it would seriously result in loss of traffic."

"The advantages of cleaner, safer and more rapid transit will as surely result in increased traffic in Boston as it has in every other place where electricity has replaced steam. It cannot be believed the railroad officials have any serious fear of a reduction in income

(Continued on Page Two, Column Four.)



## SEND YOUR "WANT" AD TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee  
The Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

## THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION ON ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED.

Name.....  
Street.....  
City..... State.....

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out. The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

## IT WILL BE RUN FREE ONE WEEK ON THE CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.  
The Christian Science Monitor is read in every city in America.

## New Problems and Old Rules

By John Hunter Sedgwick.

THE careful observer will have remarked and perhaps noted a certain frolic variety in the New England weather, together with an emphasis of quality which cannot but impress themselves upon the philosopher and the traveler. Sometimes they have aroused in strangers a certain tendency to criticize and to find fault with them, sometimes the stranger is so much pleased with them, that changing moods with January and July, he describes them at one time as stimulating and again as languorous.

Some have gone so far as to intimate that the whole system of New England weather, the urgency increasing the further East one goes, might be radically changed without any detriment to that group of commonwealths in beauty, ease or usefulness. But these had not their birth in New England.

On the other hand, certain inveterate natives of that group will profess to rejoice when the mercury trips down, when horses grind the singing snow beneath their feet and little boys do not blow their knuckles, because nowadays they generally have gloves, but step quickly and grow pink as to their noses. These natives make to one the almost superfluous remark, "This is real New England weather."

A moment's reflection would have told them that nobody was in any danger of supposing that was an importation from Alicante or Morocco. Much may be pardoned the enthusiasm of local patriotism, but the purist will at times not give it full sympathy.

The gentleman that reminds us that certain weather is the true and real New England weather generally forgets one thing, that he and we have a much warmer house to go to when the wind howls then did our grandfathers, much more than did their fathers.

This is not the place to discuss how much necessity drives and how much indulgence persuades, when one keeps a house at summer temperature in the middle of the winter. At all events, books do not seem to get much benefit from it, for their bindings crumble and crack pathetically. But when we contrast the great luxury of our methods of heating with the very much restricted means that our forefathers had, we cannot but admit that there is more difference than lies in the consumption of fuel.

We have still at times the weather

## AT THE THEATERS

### BOSTON.

BOSTON—"The Maestro's Masterpiece." CASTLE SQUARE—Hamel.  
COLONIAL—"The Dear Princess." HOLMES—Mrs. Fiske in "Becky Sharp."  
MAJESTIC—"Madame X."  
PARK—William H. Crane.  
SHUBERT—"The Balkan Princess."

### BOSTON CONCERTS.

WEDNESDAY—Jordan hall, 3 p. m. cello recital, Boris Hambourg.  
THURSDAY—Chickering hall, 8 p. m. song recital, Isadora Martinez.  
FRIDAY—Steiner hall, 3 p. m. piano recital, Miss Carolyn Louise Willard.  
SUNDAY—Symphony hall, 8 p. m. John McCormack's concert.

### BOSTON OPERA HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY—8 p. m. "The Girl of the Golden West."  
THURSDAY—8 p. m. "The Children of Bethleem," directed by Walter Damrosch.  
FRIDAY—7:45 p. m. "Faust."  
SATURDAY—2 p. m. "Hansel and Gretel" and "The Miser Knight."  
SATURDAY—8 p. m. "Carmen."  
SUNDAY—8 p. m. operatic concert.

### NEW YORK.

ALHAMBRA—Vaudeville.  
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.  
ASTOR—"The Boss."  
BELASCO—"The Convent."  
BROADWAY—"The Squawman."  
CASINO—"Marrage a la Carte."  
COLONIAL—Vaudeville.  
COMEDY—"I'll Be Hanged if I Do."  
DAILY—"The Fun."  
EMPIRE—"Trelawney of the Wells."  
GAIETY—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."  
GARRICK—"The Scarecrow."  
HAMMERSTEIN—Vaudeville.  
HERALD SQUARE—"The Paradise of Ma-homet."  
HYPPODROME—Spectacles.  
HUDSON—"Nobody's Widow."  
KNICKERBOCKER—Miss Maude Adams.  
LIBERTY—"The Spring Maid."  
LYCEUM—"Suzanne."  
LYRIC—"The Deep Purple."  
MAJESTIC—"The Blue Bird."  
MANHATTAN—"The Gambler."  
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"The Gambler."  
METROPOLITAN—Grand opera.  
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Madame Sherry."  
NEW YORK—"Naughty Marietta."  
NEW—"The Piper" and "Vanity Fair."  
PLAYA—Vaudeville.  
REPUBLIC—"Rebecca, Sunnybrook Farm."  
WALLACK—"Pomander Walk."

### CHICAGO.

AMERICAN—Vaudeville.  
BLACKSTONE—Andrews' Balalaika Orchestra.  
COLONIAL—Victor Moore.  
CORT—"The Great Name."  
GARRICK—Forbes-Robertson.  
GRAND—Miss Margaret Anglin.  
ILLINOIS—"The Avondale."  
LYRIC—"Sauce for the Goose."  
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.  
METZKERS—"The Chester."  
OLYMPIC—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."  
PAMP—"The Country Boy."  
PRINCESS—"The Warning."  
WHITNEY—"The Deserters."

that is of the kind that made Samuel Sewall enter in his diary under Feb. 16, 1703, "Though all things look horribly wintery... yet the robins cheerfully utter their notes this morn'g." But we also have houses that give a warm shelter that Sewall would not have believed possible and probably would have disliked until he became resigned to modern conveniences.

He says again under date of Jan. 28, 1705, "Mr. Hirst and I went to Brookline to see my little daughter Rebecca Sewall. He and I were on horseback. Had some difficulty in going because of some deep descents between banks of snow. But went and came very well." We do not realize the bitter cold that at times must have been felt not only outside the houses but inside in years much later than Sewall's. Yet in those cold houses there grew and flourished a race that has laid the country under a debt for all time. The most graphic entry that Sewall makes in his diary is that of Sunday, Jan. 15, 1716, when he says among other things:

"At six o'clock my ink freezes so I can hardly write by a good fire in my wife's chamber."

It is easy enough to get a temperature that will freeze ink, but the reader is asked to contemplate the picture presented above, a picture not of Sewall's every-day life perhaps, but of an incident that easily happened. The room, presumably a bedroom, was that of Mrs. Sewall, and so we hazard that except the kitchen it would be the warmest in the house. In such a house, in the same land that we inhabit, under the same skies and blown upon by the same winds, a man of education and considerable figure, worked and worked steadily, but once his ink nearly froze. He had his littlenesses and his faults, but he did much good work for many years, and it is at least worth remembering that he managed to do a great part of it in a temperature that would terrify many that have not accomplished near so much.

## GLOUCESTER DIVIDED OVER FREE FISH IN RECIPROCITY PACT

(Continued from Page One.)

to the free importation of Canadian fish, the fish dealers and those engaged in the fish industry on land are in favor of the free entry of Canadian fish as cheapening the supply and therefore enlarging the market for fish and generally making business better.

Col. Charles Fred Wonsow, who is a fish dealer, has telegraphed to Representatives McCall and Gardner that a majority of the people of Gloucester are in favor of reciprocity and that the delegation from the Gloucester Board of Trade now in Washington opposing the reciprocity agreement, has no authority to speak for the board.

### Senate Leaders Firm

WASHINGTON—Leaders in the Senate are firm in their opposition to the passage of the reciprocity agreement with Canada, although they admit the bare possibility of favorable action by the Senate at this session.

They contend, however, that feeling against the proposal is growing every day, especially in New England. Talk of an extra session, it is said by them, is entirely without warrant.

In the meantime, however, Congressman McCall received the following despatch from Col. Charles F. Wonsow, president of the Gloucester Fish Co.:

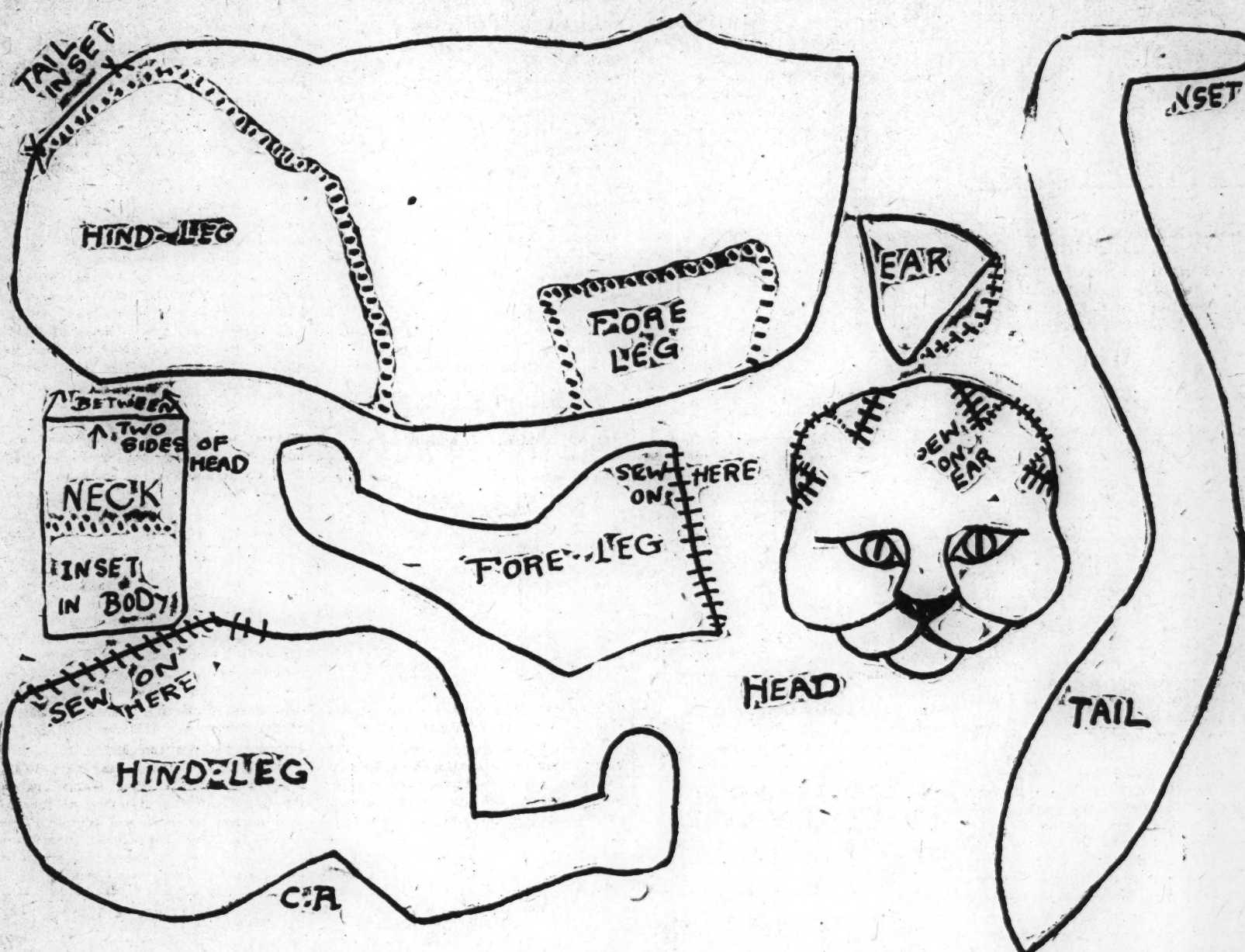
"A very strong feeling in favor of reciprocal agreement with Canada exists among the citizens of Gloucester. Neither the Gloucester Board of Trade nor an organization nor the citizens generally have authorized any committee to protest against it. From careful inquiries I am convinced that the board of trade would favor it."

As a result of this telegram the hearing, which was to have been held at Washington yesterday, was postponed until Thursday morning, in order to permit representation of Gloucester's free fish advocates. In reply to his telegram Congressman McCall sent the following reply to Colonel Wonsow's message:

"An early expression such as that indicated in your telegram would have great weight."

## PATTERN SHOWS HOW TO MAKE A TOY KITTEN

Another in Series of Cut-Outs Secured by The Christian Science Monitor from London Gives Directions for Making Interesting Plaything from Cloth.



Copyright, 1911, by Alexander Dodds.

LAY the pattern of the limbs and body on white or cream colored linen; or on an orange colored linen, and trace twice over, allowing ample turnings. Then lay the patterns on a thick blanket and cut out to the exact size, four or five thicknesses for the body and three for the limbs; three also for the head. Two thicknesses are enough for the tail. Cut the blanket slightly larger than the pattern, but mark the linen with an exact pencil or transfer mark; if the linen is a trifle smaller than the stuffing it pinches it up, giving it a rounded appearance. A wad of fragments of linen and blankets can be inserted between the stuffing of the head and the neck, and a good-sized wad can be inserted in the body to round it out. Now divide the pieces for the body into two halves and baste the linen over each.

Embroider the face, making the eyes either blue, green or golden yellow and marking the eyebrows to harmonize in gray or brown. A black nose and pink mouth must then be worked.

Cut out the exact shape for the back of the head, and baste the linen round two layers of the blanket. You will now have the two sides of the head, back and front.

Cut out the neck, allowing sufficient linen and blanket at either end for insertion. When a nice little round neck has been pinched and sewn into shape, sew it firmly inside the back half of the head. Then clap the front half of the head down this, and sew the two sides together all around except where the neck intervenes.

Take the ears, which may be button-holed around in brown or gray, and arrange them partly on the front side and curving slightly around upon the back of the head. Sew these on.

Then sew the lower half of the neck firmly on the inside of the body, and when the other half of the body is clapped together and sewn, you will have the little kitten's head, ready to peer around on one side, or to be turned looking straight ahead.

When the kitten is finished, be sure you tie a nice big bow of ribbon around its neck.

The markings of a tabby or a tortoiseshell kitten can be copied most effectively

## HOLLIS FRENCH SEES BIAS IN JOINT REPORT ON ELECTRIFICATION

(Continued from Page One.)

under electrification, nor are they much disturbed by the difficulty of obtaining capital.

"As long as it is not the present policy of the road to electrify in Boston, we may expect just such arguments as those in the majority report to be printed for the edification of the public; but when ready to undertake this work it will then be given out that the great economies of electrification justify the investment, and all the present objections will be either ignored or forgotten."

"It is to be regretted, therefore, that so few of the joint board have been able to see that the time is ripe for action, and that not only are the systems now in use practical and successful from an investment point of view, but that unless some reasonable provision is made by the Legislature absolutely nothing will be done."

"The majority report calls electrification a convenience, but not a necessity, and upon this definition are content to allow the matter to sleep. If, however, only matters of safety and need were the springs of action, how much would be accomplished in these days? A subway, for example, is not a necessity, nor is a new system of docks, nor an extension of the parks. We can get along without any of these in the same way that we have in the past."

"It is curious that the joint board, who in their separate capacities spend most of their time in devising improved conveniences for the public, should argue now that because electrification is merely a convenience nothing need be done about it. It would appear to be an untenable, if not an absurd, position for them to take, and it shows little grasp of the big problem at hand, as does also the statement that the best system of electrification is still undetermined. Surely if we wait for the best system we shall wait forever."

"Did the surface lines wait for the best system before electrifying or did the elevated roads hold back on this account? Improvements will, we hope, always be taking place in every great industrial application of electricity, but that is no argument for hesitation, when it is acknowledged we have at least two methods that are absolutely successful from a practical operating standpoint, so satisfactory, indeed, that both the New Haven and New York Central lines are planning to extend their present zones of electrification, and the Long Island and Pennsylvania railroads have decided on their use, can it be doubted that the Legislature would be justified in requiring at least a beginning here?"

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## ICEBOUND FISHERS AT BIRCHY COVE WILL RAIL CARGO

Novel Experiment Will Be Shipment Via Port au Basques to Gloucester and Boston.

A new scheme for winter transportation of frozen herring from Newfoundland may revolutionize present modes of shipment, according to reports received today from Birchy Cove, Bay of Islands.

Two vessels of the fleet, Constitution and Cromwell, were caught by the ice at Birchy Cove with loads of frozen and salt bulk herring, and with no possibility of getting clear before spring. The cargo of the Constitution is being transferred by rail to Port au Basques to be loaded on board the Clintonia there and shipped to Gloucester and Boston.

Other captains are reported to be trying the same plan, and several cargoes may be shipped that way. The idea is entirely new and if successful will probably be widely adopted.

The experiment at Birchy Cove is in charge of C. N. Hall of the Gorton-Few Fisheries Company, R. Cameron, for Orlando Merchant, and A. D. Mallock, Port au Basques is navigable all the year around.

The report also states that herring are plentiful and are caught with nets through the ice in the Humber.

## VOTE ON FOUR BILLS OR AN EXTRA SESSION SAYS SENATOR BROWN

(Continued from Page One.)

of the big appropriation bills would make an extra session necessary.

"The Lorimer case," he said, "brings home to the Senate an issue involving its own good name and honor." A wrong judgment by the Senate in this case is likely to mean "ought and ought not" eventually the end of the Senate. A Senate too cowardly to acquit when acquittal is right ought to go out of business, and a Senate too servile to convict when conviction is right will be put out of business."

The evidence given in the investigation, Mr. Brown said, showed that there were seven irregular votes and that Mr. Lorimer knew what had been done to get them.

### Postal Bank Requests

Requests for postal savings banks are flooding the postoffice department. Further appropriations by Congress probably will be necessary to the establishment of more powerful savings banks. None was carried on the annual postoffice bill.

Some senators and representatives favor making sufficient appropriations, so that in the near future practically all towns and cities having money order offices that apply for the establishment of postal banks may have their requests granted.

### Senate Confirms Judges

Five of President Taft's appointments of United States circuit judges were confirmed by the Senate Tuesday.

They included William H. Hunt of Montana, Robert W. Archbald of Pennsylvania, Julian W. Mack of Illinois and John Emmett Cawland of South Dakota, who were named as additional judges to serve on the new commercial court. Representative Walter I. Smith of Iowa was confirmed to succeed Judge Willis Van Devanter, who was promoted to the supreme court. Frank Rudkin was confirmed as United States judge for the eastern district of Washington.

## REPORTS ON PLANS FOR HEADQUARTERS OF THE ENGINEERS

Prof. Ira N. Hollis made a report on the progress of the plans for a building to serve as headquarters for the engineers of Boston at a joint dinner given Tuesday evening at the Hotel Somerset by the Boston section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Boston Society of Civil Engineers and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

The guest of honor was Prof. Elihu Thomson. Prof. A. E. Kennelly acted as toastmaster.

Among those at the head table were: Richard C. Maclaurin, president of the Institute of Technology, Col. F. V. Abbott, Col. E. D. Mier, president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; J. J. Carty of New York, chief engineer of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company; H. F. Bryant, president of the Society of Civil Engineers.

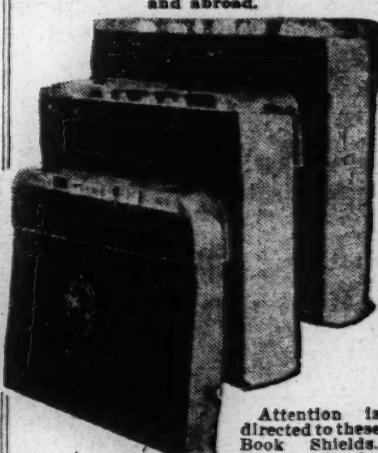
Professor Hollis said that the engineers' headquarters committee has expressed a definite preference for a site on Park street and to furnish what was desired would cost about \$1,500,000, of which from \$30,000 to \$50,000 would be returned in rentals.

Mr. Maclaurin alluded to the needs of the Institute of Technology, the claims of which he urged upon all engineers.

Prof. Elihu Thomson said: "Any community which neglects to foster the growth of its technical institutions is bound to fall behind because this is an engineering age."

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# Leading Events in Athletics

## YALE VARSITY TRACK SQUAD IS STRONGEST AT SHORT DISTANCES

Sprints and Hurdles Promise to Furnish Blue With Most of Her Points in Big Meets.

### FIELD EVENTS WEAK

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—While Yale's prospects for the dual track meets with Princeton and Harvard this season are not exceptionally bright, nevertheless, they are not in the least discouraging. Having lost no less than 11 men from her last year's team, it is doubtful whether Captain Kilpatrick's men will make as good a showing this spring as was made by the Yale team of 1910. Yale has, however, a very strong freshman team to draw from, the material from which will undoubtedly suffice to strengthen the team in some of the events weakened by the graduation of so many varsity men.

Yale's chances in the dashes this year are brighter than they have been in many seasons. The only man to graduate was E. P. Seymour, and his loss will be made up by the valuable addition of E. V. Thatcher '12 of the freshman team. Thatcher was the best 100 and 220-yard man in college last year, and should be continued in the development shown by him since then, he will be a strong contender for intercollegiate honors in these events this year. C. W. Bleistein '118, W. R. Wheeler '11, F. Boyd '12, F. A. Reilly '11 L. S. and W. P. Snyder '118—all of whom ran in the dual meets last season, are also valuable material.

The quarter-mile run, in which Yale was very weak last year, will also be considerably strengthened by the addition of one of the freshman team, F. E. Brigham '13. As Brigham is capable of running the 440 yards in 50s., Trainer Mack is counting on him to be one of Yale's big point winners this year.

With G. H. Chisholm '118, winner of first place in the intercollegiate last year, backed up by K. Merrill '11, C. Larkin '12, P. S. Platt '12, and S. Howe '128, the hurdles should be Yale's strongest event. As Chisholm can run the low and high hurdles equally well he is considered Yale's strongest asset this season, and upon his ability to live up to his last year's form greatly depends the team's successes this spring.

In all of the other running events the team will be much weaker than in 1910 as there does not seem to be any material on the squad capable of equalling the time made by M. Kirjasoff or E. F. Woods in the half-mile, R. F. Miles in the mile and A. L. Haskell in the two-mile events. N. C. Reed '13 and E. H. Baker '13 are half-mileers of rather promising ability, but will have to experience considerable development before they can hope to reach the 2m. mark. S. L. Seymour '128, and M. T. Blacklee '128, Yale's most promising miler, are runners of only mediocre ability. The team will be somewhat stronger in the two-mile, with W. K. Kaynor '118, captain of the cross-country team, and W. Cross of last year's freshmen out for the event.

With the exception of the high and broad jumps Yale will be much weaker in all of the field events than she has been in many years. Both of last year's varsity high jumpers, W. Cranfield '11, and S. L. Dickinson '11, are again eligible for the team, and with G. Schenck '13, should make a strong showing in this event. Likewise in the broad jump Yale has in Captain Kilpatrick a valuable

Former Andover Star  
Who Is Expected to  
Win Points for Blue



R. F. DECKER '13.  
Yale varsity track squad.

able man who can be counted upon as a point winner.

In the pole vault, however, the loss of ex-Captain Nelson, the intercollegiate champion, will be greatly felt. Trainer Mack expects, nevertheless, that with R. A. Gardner '12, and S. B. Wagoner '13, both of whom have cleared the bar at 12 ft., Yale will continue to uphold her traditional superiority in this event. J. N. Byers '128, R. Derrick '13, and F. Byland '128, all of last year's freshman team, promise to press Gardner and Wagoner for first honors this spring. For the first time in several years Yale seems to be weak in the hammer throw. All of last year's material, except S. Peabody '11, has left college. It will be this year's problem to find men who can fill the great gap left by the graduation of C. I. Cooney, F. E. Andrus and W. A. Goebel, the best trio of hammer throwers throughout the college last year. The 1913 team showing gives little encouragement for this event. The loss of Cooney, Andrus, Goebel and Coy will likewise weaken the shot putting event, as Captain Kilpatrick appears to be the only promising candidate.

As in former years Yale will enter a relay team to compete with Harvard at the B. A. A. meet in Boston, Feb. 11. The prospects for a victory in this event are not at all bright, as none of the first four most promising candidates, Reed, Boyd, Tilsen and Brigham, have been making very good time in practice thus far. The remainder of the schedule arranged by Manager Soule for the coming season is as follows:

Feb. 18, New York A. C., New York.  
March 4, Georgetown University meet, Washington, D. C.  
April 29, Pennsylvania relay carnival, Philadelphia, Pa.  
May 6, Yale-Princeton dual meet at Princeton; 15, Yale-Harvard dual meet at New Haven; 26-27, intercollegiate.

## DATE IS STILL IN WAY OF BIG POLO CONTEST

NEW YORK—Chances of an international polo match for this season seem to be becoming less certain on account of an inability to agree on dates.

Representatives of the polo association have kept in touch with the American member of the committee, H. P. Whitney, who is now abroad, empowered to conclude negotiations for the fulfillment of the challenge, of which the date asked by the challengers is the only stumbling block. Apparently he is, or has been, unable to get the Hurlingham Club to change its date, as William A. Hazard, secretary of the polo association, as the result of a meeting held Tuesday, was authorized to send a cablegram stating that July 15 is the latest date on which such a match should be played.

While it is conceded by close followers of the game here that the date suggested by the polo association—about July 15—may be impossible for the challengers to accede to, because of the attendance at the coronation festivities, to be held the third week in June, by those who would in all likelihood comprise the team, it is hoped that a match to be played sometime in May can be mutually agreed upon.

### MANHATTAN STILL UNBEATEN.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Unofficial returns from the ninth and tenth rounds of the indoor league race of the United States Revolver Association leaves only the Manhattan Club of New York undefeated in the competition. The Newark team met defeat for the first time when the Smith and Wesson Club of this city beat it in the tenth round. A world's record score of 1129 is claimed by the Portland, Oregon, club, but has not yet been declared official.

## HUNTER TROPHY ATTRACTION FOR MANY ATHLETES

Franz Marceau of Dartmouth Is Latest Aspirant for New Event at Boston A. A. Meet.

The Hunter mile race will be run for the first time in the meet of the Boston A. A. in Mechanics building a week from Saturday. It is attracting much attention among the college and club athletes of the entire country, the latest aspirant for honors being Dartmouth College, which has entered Franz Marceau, the former B. A. A. runner, and P. S. Harmon, who ran last year for the University of Maine.

The entry of Jack Tate, the famous Canadian runner for the Hunter mile and three-mile races was received by Manager Brown this morning, as well as the New York A. C. list and a large number of Technology athletes, the most prominent being H. S. Benson and Capt. W. C. Salisbury.

Team races will again be a feature of this meet, as 18 have already been arranged for. H. W. Holman, who was to be one of the members of the Bates College relay team, will not be allowed to compete with his team at these events, as the N. E. A. U. has suspended him for playing professional basketball.

The New York A. C. will have entries in the Hunter mile. D. V. Noble, who is being shaped for the Baxter cup to be competed for in New York a week after the B. A. A. games, will try for the Boston trophy. Other entries received from that club are F. McNally, R. T. Edwards, Edward Frick, Harry Gising and Carl Walthour for the 600-yard run and relay race. Walthour won the 600 race last year.

Plat Adams, the great shot putter and broad jumper, will compete in the three jumps and the shotput, R. J. Lawrence in the shot and three jump, and H. J. Grumpelt in the high jump. The latter won in the indoor championship last year in New York with a jump of 6 ft. 2 in.

Coach Morrill of the Bowdoin College track team has announced that the relay team which will run against Tufts will consist of R. D. Cole '12, E. Emery '13, G. L. Skoffield, Jr., '13 and E. B. Smith '11, with M. H. Gray as alternate. He also announced that, Capt. Lawrence McFarland '11 of Portland of the track team will probably compete in the high hurdles and J. H. McKenney '12 of Brunswick in the 40-yard dash.

## INTERNATIONAL CURLING MATCH TO BE HELD HERE

Rinks of Curling Club of Boston to Be Scene of Contest for Gordon Medal—To Be Played Feb. 18.

The rinks of the Curling Club of Boston will be the scene of the international curling match between eight rinks of curlers of Canada and the United States for the Gordon medal, the blue ribbon team trophy offered in this country for team matches, to be played Feb. 18.

When the Country Club curlers played the Royal Montreal Club in Canada last week in the annual interclub match between those two teams, Herbert Jacques, senior skip of the visiting players, agreed with the Montreal players that Feb. 18 would suit the convenience of all, and now nothing but the sanction of the Grand National Curling Association executives is needed.

Harry L. Ayer of the Boston club is awaiting a favorable answer to the communication sent Secretary Dykes of the national body, as there is no reason to suppose that there will be any opposition. The several teams that are to compete in the match representing New York have agreed to that date.

There will be eight rinks, or 32 players. The United States will be represented by three rinks from New York city; one rink from Utica, one from Schenectady and three from Boston. The last named players will be selected virtually from the Country Club, Braeburn C. C. and the Boston Curling Club, and about all these players are members of the Curling Club of Boston.

It was believed at first that the main ice surface of the Arena would have to be taken to allow the play to go on smoothly, but subsequent plans made provide for the curling only at the three rinks of the club in the annex.

The Canadian teams will probably arrive in Boston two days before the match in order to have sufficient time to acquaint themselves with the indoor rinks.

## BRAE BURN AND CRESCENTS MEET

The Crescent Hockey Club seven will meet the Brae Burn Country Club team at the Boston Arena tonight in a Boston Hockey League championship match. It is expected to be a hard-fought game as both teams are made up of some of the best players in this district. The line-up follows:

BRAE BURN. CRESCENTS.  
O'Hearn, f. Davenport, f.  
Hickey, f. Davenport, f.  
Small, f. Skilton, f.  
Marston, f. Davenport, f.  
Heron, c.p. Davenport, c.p.  
Penhall, p. Davenport, p.  
Bray, g. Davenport, g.

## ATTENDANCE AT THE MOTOR BOAT SHOW IS RECORD BREAKING

Crowds Have Been Larger Than Those of Previous Exhibitions Every Day so Far.

### BOATS VERY CHEAP

Attendance records continue to be broken at the Motor Boat and Engine show in the Mechanics building. As Wednesday has always been a banner day in past years the management expects that when the doors close tonight more people will have visited the exposition than at any time except the opening night.

Each year as it rolls around sees an added interest not only on the part of the enthusiast but the general public as well, in the annual Motor Boat and Engine show which now has become so great a part of a motor boating season.

The Boston show, being the first exposition of the year, is always looked forward to by the followers of the sport, for here are shown for the first time the new offerings of motor designs and accessories, all the improvements and refinements of the past year's experience.

This year the trend seems to be toward the lower priced boats to meet the requirements and it is worth seeing what a few dollars will purchase in the shape of a roomy, speedy and well fitted craft.

By reason of its position New England takes the lead in motor boating, with its hundreds of miles of coast and countless snug harbors and bays, to say nothing of its many lakes and rivers. There are probably more motor craft owned in this section than any other part of the country, and the number is rapidly increasing. This present show far eclipses any previous one both in diversity of exhibits and prices, and the volume of business that has been done so far would convince the most skeptical that the motor boat has as strong a hold as has the automobile.

The Mianus exhibit is more popular than ever this year with the motor boat enthusiasts. The neat compact engines with up to date ignition system, including low-tension magneto geared to motor, seem to be taking the public eye. The new style 20-horsepower and 30-horsepower engines are causing a great deal of comment among the visitors at the show.

A 20-foot launch for \$275 is the drawing card of the exhibit at the motor boat show of the Rice Brothers Company of East Boothbay, Me. The speed of this craft is eight miles an hour. The seating capacity is arranged for five passengers; with additional chairs eight persons may be seated with great comfort. The seat armchairs is placed so as to cover the engine, gasoline tank, muffler and batteries.

The power equipment is a four-horsepower "Boothbay special" one-cylinder two-cycle make and break engine built for salt water use. The water circulation is furnished by a bronze plunger pump which supplies just enough water to keep the cylinder walls at a good even temperature. The oiling system consists of a double-feed oil cup with copper tubes to the cylinder and crank case in order to oil the piston and lower end of the connecting rod.

The show is really an educational exhibition, and those who are thinking of getting a power craft should not fail to inspect the great line of boats that have been brought from all over the country. Experts are at the various exhibits always ready to show their special manufacture. But, three days more remain, as the show will close Saturday evening.

## ROBSON MAKES NEW RECORD FOR SKATING SPRINT

Some good performances were made by the skaters who took part in the skating carnival in the Boston Arena Wednesday night. Representatives from all parts of the country were entered. The best race was the three-mile event, which was won by W. E. Gunderson of Chicago in 10m. 38.3-5s.

Fred Robson of the Toronto Rowing Club established a new record in the 220-yard race when he covered the distance in 18s. The half-mile New England championship was won by L. Roe in 1m. 32.3-5s., while the mile went to P. Kearney in 3m. 16s.

W. E. Quinn, the Harvard trainer, cleared 4 ft. 3 in. in the high jump, within 1/4-in. of the world's record. Miss Graham easily won her special race with Mrs. McMillan in 2m. 13s.

### DAILY TO COACH WILLIAMS.

WILLIAMSTOWN—The Williams College athletic council has engaged F. J. Daly, captain of the 1910 Yale football eleven, to coach Williams next fall. Daly will visit Williamstown in the spring to acquaint himself with the conditions. He will be with the team the whole season.

### HARVARD RELAY TRIALS TODAY.

The Harvard candidates for the relay teams which will represent the college in the big B. A. A. games, will have their trials this afternoon.

## College Athletic Coaches—No. 9

Walter Christie, University of California.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Berkeley, Cal.—For a period of 10 years the training and conditioning of all athletes of the University of California has been in the able hands of Walter Christie, who has had a long association with college athletes and is an athlete of no mean ability himself, having won prizes in every track and field event except the pole vault.

The fondness for athletics and outdoor sports that Christie has always shown was developed in his early life, and when a young man in business in New York he joined the Titan A. C. of that city, in order to have an opportunity of developing himself as an athlete. Wanting to be better associated with athletics and athletics in general he joined the Knickerbocker A. C. of New York city which had for prominent members the chief men in the employ of the Scientific American. While with this association he went to England to take part in games which later developed into the Olympic games and in spite of poor condition won 16 out of 33 events in which he entered.

Christie competed as an amateur for several years, but in 1893 his desire to join the professional ranks caused him to accept the position of trainer of Halsey's school. For the short space of one year he was identified with athletics at Halsey's, going from there to Williams College in 1894. The athletes of Williams benefited by his services for one season only, as Columbia invited him to accept the position of conditioning her men, so he left for the New York institution in 1895. Columbia being a larger school, he was given a wider range for working out his own ideas. While there, besides being trainer, he had charge of the gymnasium and also taught boxing.

Princeton, learning of his ability as a trainer, sent for him in 1896 and their offer was accepted. At Princeton "Walter," as he has everywhere been known, trained four track teams, three nine, and two football teams that defeated Yale. During the season of 1900 he went to Paris with the Princeton track team, which took part in the Olympic games, being held there. On his return from Europe, he trained a victorious football eleven for Annapolis that was successful in defeating West Point by the score of 11 to 7.

The University of California in looking for a trainer saw that Christie was excellent in his line and offered the position of developing her athletes to him. He accepted the position and since his arrival there, in 1901, has trained and coached all of the track teams, trained the nine and the majority of football teams, both freshmen and varsity.

His methods are original, simple and



WALTER CHRISTIE.  
University of California coach.

effective. Strict training rules are absolutely necessary with him, and he insists that all men keep these rules to the letter. He always takes a personal interest in his men and says that it is of more importance to him that a man should have a well trained body to use in daily life, than that he have a well trained or perhaps overtrained body with which to win athletic laurels and fame. If Christie sees that a man in coming out for a team is physically unfit, even though he might have the ability that season to make a team, he will keep him out and train him slowly and carefully, until he is in proper condition to take part in strenuous athletic exercise. When he notices that a man is out of condition, he is very careful to see that he is not worked again until he is all right.

When asked whether he thought athletics in the grammar school were beneficial or not he replied that "the average school boy had too much athletics, so by the time he comes to college he is overdeveloped and it is impossible to develop him into a good athlete. If school boys had less athletics and better training in the ones they do have, by the time they reached college there would be more possibility of developing them into valuable men."

## CHESS EXPERTS ARE PLAYING ELEVENTH ROUND OF TOURNEY

United States Champion Marshall Still Holds First Place With Chajes Second and Capablanca Third.

### STANDING TO DATE

STANDING OF PLAYERS.			
W.	L.	Smith	W.
Marshall	8	2	5
Chajes	8	2	5
Capablanca	6 1/2	2 1/2	6 1/2
Jaffe	6 1/2	2 1/2	6 1/2
Johner	5 1/2	4 1/2	6 1/2
Walcott	4 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2
Black	4	5	6

NEW YORK—The eleventh round of the international chess championship tournament is being contested today in the rooms of the Brooklyn Chess Club, the players being paired as follows:

Chajes vs. Marshall, Tenenwurtel vs. Black, Kreymborg vs. Jaffe, Walcott vs. Morris, Smith vs. Capablanca, Balld vs. Johner, Hodges a bye.

All three of the leaders won their games in the tenth round of play Tuesday. Frank J. Marshall, the United States champion, retained his hold on first place by disposing of A. B. Hodges. They contested a queen's gambit declined.

Oscar Chajes of Chicago kept second position by defeating R. T. Black of the Brooklyn club, who gave up a pawn at the start of a queen's gambit opening, to force the westerner's king to move without castling. Chajes, however, later established a telling king's side attack with which he scored a victory in 36 moves.

J. R. Capablanca, champion of Cuba, resorted to his slow variation of the Ruy Lopez and won easily from G. H. Walcott of Boston in 37 moves.

The less important results of the day were Johner's defeat of Smith in a game of 67 moves; Tenenwurtel's draw with Jaffe in a Sicilian defense, and Kreymborg's defeat of Morris, who again holds last place in the standing.

### BOSTON SIGNS YERKES.

Stephen O. Yerkes, a clever utility infielder, has sent in his signed contract to the Boston American League Baseball Club. The contract was received late Tuesday. Last season Yerkes was the leading hitter of the Chattanooga club of the Southern association, playing 141 games at shortstop for that club for an average of .911. Yerkes hit for .278.

### DE ORO WINS FIRST BLOCK.

PHILADELPHIA—Alfred De Oro, champion pool player of the world, won the first block of his pool match with William Douglas, champion of Pennsylvania, Tuesday night, by a score of 200 to 194. De Oro's highest run was 23, while Douglas ran 24. The match is 600 points, 200 each night.

### FRANK LAPORTE SIGNS.

NEW YORK—Frank Laporte, second baseman, signed with the New York American League team Tuesday. He has been a member of the local team ever since 1906, barring a brief time in 1909, when he played with the Boston Americans.

THE GREAT  
MOTOR BOAT  
SHOW  
NOW OPEN  
Mechanics Building  
10 A. M. - 10:30 P. M.

SEE BOTH  
ATLANTIC  
EXHIBITS  
MOTOR BOAT SHOW.

A full line of the famous SEA-GOING GUNNET FAMILIES, SPEED BOATS and CLIPPER LAUNCHES.  
THE ATLANTIC COMPANY  
AMESBURY, MASS.  
Boston Salesrooms, 93 Haverhill St.

FULTON  
EXHIBITED AT THE SHOW  
No Coil No Battery  
FULTON MFG. CO., BOSTON, MASS.  
BOSTON GAS ENGINE CO., CONGRESS STREET.

See This  
"Home On Water" At  
The Boat Show

EVERYTHING you have dreamed a cruising boat could be—you will find in the new 36 foot Raised Deck Racine-Muskegon Cruiser for 1911 at the Motor Boat Show. She will go anywhere there is two foot six inches of water, and you can take your friends on this boat with cruising accommodations for eight, toilet room, owner's stateroom, and cockpit holding ten. The galley is big, there are fresh water tanks for salt water cruising, ice box, surplus storage tanks and all—a real home on water—indeed of all boats on earth.

She will go 400 miles on \$10.00 worth of gasoline. In her engine room you will find a powerful motor of the latest type, four cylinder, four cycle, self-starting—developing 25 to 30 H. P.—so simple that even a novice will have no trouble.

Everything that goes with a boat is included, dinghy, lights, screens, standing top, cushions, signal mast and fittings, power whistle, fog bell, life preservers, boat hook, stove, removable table, sink, folding wash stand and mirror, etc. Sounds like a marine catalogue, doesn't it? There are few extras to buy on this boat.

And the price—other builders with the limited capacity and old fashioned methods would have to ask \$3,500 to \$5,000; but our price is \$2,500 for the whole outfit. This is the sensation of the boating year. The secret is perfect organization and the biggest boat factory on earth. Many boats make low prices—we build many boats.

AT THE BOAT SHOW  
RACINE BOAT MFG. CO., Muskegon, Mich.  
New York Chicago Philadelphia Boston Buffalo Detroit Seattle

GROSBY'S  
POLISHING  
OLD SOL

Polishes All Metals  
Shines Quickly, Lasts Long  
Nothing Like It for Boats or Automobiles  
See It at Exhibit of the Kerahaw-Williams Co. at Motor Boat Show

DR. A. C. DANIELS, INC., SOLE AGENTS FOR U. S. AND CANADA, 175 MILE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.



## Here and There in Massachusetts

## BROCKTON.

Mayor Harry C. Howard, E. Francis Pope, city treasurer, Horace Kingman, superintendent of the water department, and Francis B. Gardner, chairman of the water commissioners, will attend the hearing today before the legislative committee on water supply in support of a petition for the issue of \$200,000 water bonds to construct a storage reservoir and for other work.

Elroy Thompson, city collector, sent out legal demands today to those whose real estate taxes for 1909 have not been paid. After the time allowed under the demand delinquent taxes and assessments of 1909 will be advertised.

## WINTHROP.

At the meeting of Colonial chapter, O. E. S., tomorrow evening, it is expected that one candidate will be initiated. Supper will be served under the direction of Mrs. Annie E. Crosby, Mrs. Evelyn L. Doane, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Jones, Mrs. Eva M. Davenport, Mrs. Lillie E. Everbeck, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Charlton, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Armstrong.

The War Veterans Association has been invited to attend the meeting of the brotherhood of First Methodist church Sunday evening, when the Rev. L. W. Adams will speak on "Footsteps in the Sunny South."

## STONEHAM.

The selectmen will attend the hearing Feb. 7 by the supreme court to determine metropolitan park commission to be paid by this and other towns. The apportionment for this town is: Parks, .00267; Nantasket beach, .00222; Charles river dam, .00222; Charles river dam S. F., .00198; boulevards, .00214, a total of .1123.

The Congregational church on Sunday will receive new members. There will be a special address by the Rev. Arthur Stanley Beale.

## WINCHESTER.

Miss Janet Richards will deliver her fourth current history talk in the town hall Saturday morning.

W. R. Walker of Somerville has purchased the land on the corner of Fletcher and Copley streets from James J. Myers.

The second concert by the Orchestral Society will take place in the town hall Monday evening.

The Methodist Episcopal church will hold its men's supper and social tomorrow evening.

## CHELSEA.

Women Workers of the Central church will meet this afternoon and this evening will serve a turkey supper followed by a literary and musical program.

About 100 men who took part in the campaign to raise the funds for completing the second wing of the newly completed Y. M. C. A. building in Bassett square will have a dinner in the building this evening, as the first feature of the dedicatory services which will end Sunday night.

## EVERETT.

The interclass debates at the high school will be held Feb. 8. The annual prize speaking contest will be Feb. 15.

Tuesday evening domestic science class tendered an informal reception to the school board. A luncheon prepared by the girls during the evening was served. Miss Marion E. Conn and Miss M. E. Elder were in charge.

## MIDDLEBORO.

Harvesters Social Union has elected: President, Mrs. J. A. Shaw; vice-president, Mrs. H. O. Simmons; chaplain, Mrs. Maria F. Crosby; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Ellen Gay; directors, Mrs. H. O. Simmons, Mrs. Mary Raymond, Mrs. Thomas Spomer.

The Cabot Club will observe President's day Feb. 9.

## WAKEFIELD.

The Wakefield Ice Company and Reading Citizens Ice Company have commenced cutting on Lake Quannapowitt. The former will harvest 75,000 tons and the latter 25,000 tons. The Fells Ice Company will cut about 50,000 tons on Crystal lake.

John Baker will give a lecture at the Baptist church tonight under the auspices of the Calvary Bible class.

## MALDEN.

The finance committee of the Board of Trade will commence this week to collect funds for merchants week. Every business house will be asked to contribute and neighboring municipalities may be asked.

The February ladies night of Malden Club will take place Monday with a dinner and entertainment.

## MEDFORD.

The annual appropriation bill which will be recommended by Mayor Charles A. Taylor will call for \$434,201.86, which is \$33,238.84 less than the amounts asked for. Among the amounts recommended are: Schools \$134,484, highways \$25,175, fire department \$26,400, engineering \$1350, collecting \$3350, city clerk \$3700, assessors \$4150, auditing \$2300, poor department \$9850, library \$7000, health \$4150, water and sewer \$1550, city hall \$3900, sinking fund \$67,563, interest \$61,000, street lights \$22,000, miscellaneous \$15,000.

## EASTON.

Young Matrons Club of Church of the Unity is planning an entertainment for members Feb. 14.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union will hold a food sale at North Easton Feb. 10. The committee in charge consists of Mrs. Louise Thayer and Miss Bessie DeWitt.

## BRIDGEWATER.

W. B. Lyman A. Pratt has appointed these officers of Fellowship lodge: A. F. and M. M.; chaplain, Lyman A. Pratt; senior deacon, Arthur H. Willis; junior deacon, Brenelle Hunt; senior steward, A. T. Chubbuck; inside sentinel, Foster P. Parsons; organist, George Rollins.

## WHITMAN.

Wachusett Social Club has elected: President, Ellsworth Ramsdell; vice-president, Mrs. Lorinda Pratt; secretary, Mrs. Josie Benson; treasurer, William Seymour; chaplain, Mrs. Emma Hill. The next meeting will be Feb. 10 with Albert Riddleton, Pine street.

## FRANKLIN.

W. H. Buchanan of the Goding Manufacturing Company will erect an eight-room house on the lot adjoining A. G. Mason's house on Alpine street.

C. H. Park, who has been superintendent of the American Woolen Company here, has been promoted agent of the company's mill at Collinsville, near Lowell.

## LEXINGTON.

The Women's Alliance will meet in the Unitarian church tomorrow afternoon.

A meeting will be held in vestry of First Baptist church tomorrow afternoon by the church social circle. A special program has been arranged by Mrs. A. Young and Mrs. Hanson.

## ARLINGTON.

Bethel lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F., will meet in Odd Fellows hall this evening.

An entertainment will be given in the Universalist church this evening. A farce, "The Love of a Bonnet"; a monologue, "The Reveries of a Bachelor," and tableaux, "The Lotus-Eaters," will comprise the program. Mrs. W. P. Coane will sing.

## RANDOLPH.

The installation of officers of Blue Hill lodge, K. of P., will take place tomorrow evening.

Ladies Benevolent Society of First Congregationalist church will hold a supper and entertainment in the vestry tonight.

## QUINCY.

Ladies Aid Society of the Atlantic Methodist Episcopal church will hold a pedlars party in the vestry this evening.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Trade will be held at its rooms in Adams building this evening.

## ROCKLAND.

Mrs. Everett Damon will entertain the Unitary Club of the Unitarian church at her home on Webster street Thursday evening.

The Democratic town committee has organized with James A. Cody, chairman; George E. Mansfield, secretary, and Daniel M. O'Brien, treasurer.

## ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

The Park avenue Congregational Sunday school has elected Mrs. Mildred Partridge treasurer and pianist of the primary department.

The Singers Club will give a concert in Crescent hall Monday evening. Mrs. McNally will be the soloist.

## HANOVER.

Senior class of the high school has begun rehearsals for an entertainment this month in aid of the Washington trip fund.

Library Aid Society of West Hanover will hold a party Feb. 10.

## FITCHBURG.

The Swedish Lutheran church will have a special meeting tomorrow night to take action upon the resignation of their pastor.

## ABINGTON.

Y. M. C. A. members have organized a "Life Problem Club." The officers are: President, Burton L. Wales; secretary, Leon B. Turner; executive committee, J. C. Kimball, John L. Bennett and H. C. Dudley. The club will meet Sunday afternoons.

The high school basketball team will play Burdett five at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium this evening.

## WEYMOUTH.

The Rev. P. A. Nordell, D. D., of Brookline, will supply the pulpit of the First Baptist church for six months.

The ladies' sewing circle of East Weymouth Congregational church is holding an all-day meeting in the chapel today.

## EAST LEXINGTON.

Sunday evening the Follen Guild will meet in the Follen church. The Rev. I. P. Quimby is the leader.

## REVERE.

The board of registrars will hold its first meeting and begin adding names to the voting list this evening.

Miss Caroline A. Hardwick of Boston will give a talk to the teachers of Revere street school, after the school session, today on the subject of reading.

## READING.

North Reading Dramatic Club will present "In Old New England" in Flint memorial hall, Feb. 18.

Literature class of the Woman's Club will meet tomorrow morning with Mrs. G. F. Nowell of Arlington street.

## BEVERLY.

The building trade here this spring is expected to equal activity which has been shown for the past three years. North Beverly, Ryal Side and Centerville will be the sections which will see most of the growth for the coming year.

## HALIFAX.

The wooded island between the two lakes at Monponsett belonging to the Lovering Jones estate has been sold and will be cut off.

## PUBLIC WORKS CHIEF ASSUMES THE DUTIES OF NEW DEPARTMENT

(Continued from Page One.)

has been water commissioner since April, 1908, at a salary of \$5000 a year.

After a conference with his three deputies, James H. Sullivan, who is to be the head of the overground division; Frank A. McInnes, who is to be in charge of the underground division, and Frederick H. Fay, who is to be in charge of the division of bridges and ferries, Commissioner Rourke announced these changes in the office force:

Bernard C. Kelley, chief clerk in the paving division since 1908 and connected with the department since 1889, to be chief clerk in the department of public works at a salary of \$3000, an increase of \$500.

John J. Quinn, chief clerk in the sewer division since 1906 and connected with the department since 1888, to be first assistant clerk at \$2500 a year.

Benjamin B. Tremore, who has been chief clerk in the street department since the beginning of the Hibbard administration, to be clerk in one of the divisions.

Henry P. Christiernin, superintendent of ferries at a salary of \$3000 a year, to be a supervisor and general foreman at a salary of about \$2100.

Edgar S. Dorr, who is acting deputy superintendent of the sewer division and also its chief engineer to be superintendent of sewers in the underground division at a salary of \$3800.

Joshua Atwood 2d, chief engineer of the street department, to be in charge of paving at his present salary of \$3000.

Edward C. Wade, deputy superintendent of the lamp division, to be in charge of street lighting at his present salary of \$2000.

George H. Foss, deputy superintendent of sanitary and street cleaning, to have charge of the sanitary section at a salary of \$3000, a reduction of \$500.

Benjamin F. Bates of the engineering department to be in charge of estimates and designs at \$2500 a year, an increase of \$500, and Frank L. Miner to be in charge of grade and line work at a salary of \$2500 a year.

The idea of this consolidation of departments is to avoid duplication and to bring about a more business-like administration of the work concerned. Mr. Rourke will have powers second only to those of the mayor, as he will have complete charge of the street, sewer, water and engineering work of the city.

The new commissioner was born in Abington Nov. 23, 1873, and was graduated from the high school of that town in 1890. In the fall of the following year he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, being graduated from that institution after a course in civil engineering in 1895.

He spent several years in the tropics on big engineering projects and on the Panama canal, on which work Mr. Rourke was made division engineer. In the reorganization in 1909 the Culebra and the Chagres divisions were consolidated into the central division and most of the officials were reduced in grade, Mr. Rourke being made assistant division engineer. He was appointed superintendent of streets by Mayor Fitzgerald last June.

## BANK AND TELEPHONE TAX BILLS OFFERED MAINE LEGISLATURE

AUGUSTA, Me.—Important new bills in the Maine Legislature this week are: To tax savings deposits in national banks similarly to the taxation of such deposits in savings banks and trust companies.

For a state valuation of the telegraph and telephone companies and state taxation at 2½ per cent of the valuation.

To appropriate \$25,038.46 for the state's share of the work of completing the international bridge over the St. John river between Van Buren, Me., and St. Leonard's, N. B. The state pays half of the expense and the other half is borne by the province of New Brunswick and the Dominion of Canada.

To confer upon women the powers of justices of the peace.

For repeal of the special act of 1887, by which the Roman Catholic bishop of Portland was constituted a corporation sole for the purpose of holding property. A bill for repeal of the law by which the state pays for damages done by deer to growing crops.

A resolution introduced by Representative Asbury S. Waldron of Portland to direct the Governor to call a conference of Governors of all the United States for the purpose of securing cooperation in Congress for conservation of the sea food supply. This is understood to be another move toward the securing of a bounty on dogfish.

To incorporate Fish River Light & Power Company with authority to do business at Ft. Kent and in eight other towns and plantations, the capitalization to be limited to \$25,000 stock and \$25,000 bonds. The incorporators named in the bill are George C. Cutler, George E. Dunn, William C. Donnell, Joseph C. Michaud, Joseph A. Guy, Michael Michaud, Lester F. Bradbury, George C. Cunliff, Joseph Labbe, Jr., Henry W. Nadeau, Charles E. Jones and J. A. LaLiberte.

To charter East Machias & Machias Railway Company, with authority to build a railroad from Lubec along the coast to Machias, about 30 miles. The named incorporators are Elisha W. Pike, G. F. Bogue, James A. Foster, George S. Thayer and Royal S. Foster. The capitalization limit is fixed at \$700,000.

## PROGRAM READY OF RECEPTION TO SHOE SALESMEN

The program for the complimentary reception and banquet which is to be tendered the shoe and leather traveling salesmen by the manufacturers and wholesalers connected with the New England Shoe and Leather Association, at hotel Somerset, Boston, next Wednesday, Feb. 8, is practically completed.

In the absence of President Charles C. Hoyt, who is on a vacation trip to the West Indies Alfred W. Donovan of Rockland, chairman of the association's publicity committee, will preside.

The special guest invited is Governor Foss. Speakers representing the manufacturers and distributors will include Elisha W. Cobb of Beggs & Cobb; William L. Ratcliffe, president of the Thomas G. Plant Company; Charles H. Jones, president of the Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Company; John E. Maguire of Haverhill and Secretary Thomas F. Anderson.

The salesmen have selected as their spokesmen James D. Sheridan, J. Frank Crehan, A. L. Chase, Thomas A. Delaney, John E. O'Brien and Fred W. Stanton. The Boston Philharmonic Orchestra, Club, and Albert H. Houghton, baritone, will give musical selections.

The reception committee will consist of the board of directors of the New England Shoe and Leather Association.

## REELECT BEVERLY PARK CHAIRMAN

BEVERLY, Mass.—At the meeting of the park commissioners Charles P. Tindley was reelected chairman for the second term and Alden Webb clerk.

Plans were discussed for the fixing up of the ward 1 playground known as Webbers' field. The commissioners will install an extensive equipment at the Ocean Side playgrounds at the opening of the season.

## LARGE PRAIRIE TRACT IS SOLD.

ST. PAUL—Carlos N. Boynton and Patterson & Co. of St. Paul have bought from State Senator J. M. Hackney of this city 50,000 acres of prairie land in the Missouri valley of North Dakota for \$825,000. The acreage is part of a large purchase by the senator of a portion of the Northern Pacific land grant years ago. The new owners now control 300,000 acres in North Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

## ADMIRAL SPERRY PASSES ON.

WASHINGTON—Rear Admiral Charles Sperry, U. S. N., retired, who commanded the United States battleship fleet on the greater part of the cruise around the world, passed on today. Since his retirement soon after the return of the fleet from the world cruise, Admiral Sperry had been president of the Naval War College at Newport, R. I. He came here on special duty on Friday.

## G. A. R. BILL IS REPORTED.

WASHINGTON—A bill to incorporate the Grand Army of the Republic was Tuesday favorably reported to the Senate by Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.). Senator Warner (Rep., Mo.), formerly commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., asked immediate consideration, and it was passed without debate.

Tremont St.,  
Near West

Chandler &amp; Co.

Tremont St.,  
Near West

## OUR TWENTY-FOURTH

Annual

Mark-Down Sale

## CONTINUES THROUGHOUT THE WEEK

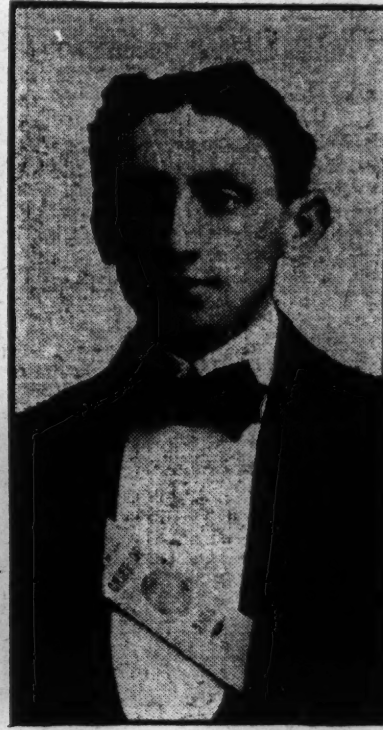
This sale is for the purpose of clearing from the stock all accumulations from previous seasons in order that department managers may busy themselves with the new Spring Merchandise daily arriving.

Those familiar with this yearly event will recognize the usual opportunity for substantial savings which this sale has afforded for over twenty years.

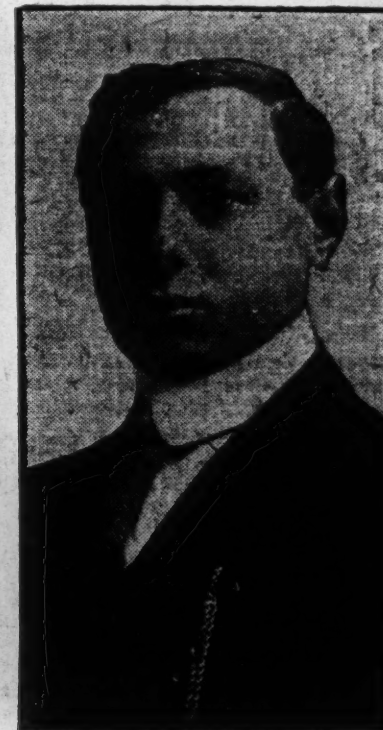
## NINTH ANNUAL CELEBRATION OF NEWSBOYS



SAMUEL SKLAR.  
Chief of aids at the ninth annual ball of the newsboys' union.



HARRY WIENBERG.  
Assistant marshal at ninth annual ball of Boston newsboys.



BENJAMIN WALDMAN.  
Assistant marshal at ninth annual ball of the newsboys' union.

## MEETING PLANNED BY BIBLE COUNCIL

A Bible class gathering is announced to be held in Boston not later than Oct. 14 by the recently organized Greater Boston Men's Bible Council, composed of 230 Bible classes of Boston and vicinity. The following officers have been chosen: President, George H. Carter of Chelsea; secretary, George W. Penniman of Mattapan; treasurer, E. W. Peirce, educational director of the Boston Y. M. C. A. Other members of the executive committee are the Rev. C. A. Vincent, D.D., the Rev. Charles L. Page, the Rev. William Tufts, D. D., the Rev. J. H. Woodsum and A. E. Carr. This committee will select a representative from each of the 20 districts of Greater Boston.

## BROCKTON SCHOOL BUILDINGS ASKED

BROCKTON, Mass.—The school board committee on new buildings reported last night recommending to the city government that there be built a four-room addition to the Lincoln school, a four-room addition or a new four-room building adjacent to the Prospect school, and the fitting up of two rooms at the Brett school was adopted.

In case the two rooms at the Brett school are fitted up the school board will change the limits of the Whitman and Lincoln schools.

## WELLESLEY GIRLS HELP RAISE FUND

WELLESLEY—Contributions of \$59.93 toward the \$100,000 students' building fund were reported Tuesday afternoon from the undergraduates of the different classes in Wellesley College.

Some of the money was secured from fines imposed in "silence" dinners, during which girls are fined 1 cent for smiling, 5 cents for laughing and 10 cents for talking, while other contributions came from the sale of tin foil, which the girls collect and sell for 18 cents a pound.

## PROHIBIT "LA SAMARITAINE."

PHILADELPHIA—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt is prohibited from performing Rostand's "La Samaritaine" by police order. The play, which introduces the Nazarene, was announced for a matinee today. Religious circles have emphatically objected to the presentation.

## ABANDON OLD NAVAL MAGAZINE.

With the removal of all the powder from the granite buildings on Island End river, the Chelsea naval magazine has ceased to exist for all practical naval purposes. Hereafter the official naval magazine in this vicinity will be the new one at Hingham.

## BROWN UNIVERSITY ALUMNI REUNION

Brown University alumni will hold their thirty-eighth annual reunion and dinner at the Hotel Somerset on Thursday evening. Joseph Walker, speaker of the Massachusetts House, will preside.

Speakers on the program are: Alexander Meiklejohn, dean of Brown University; Robert P. Bass, Governor of New Hampshire; James Burrill Angell, former president of the University of Michigan; the Rev. Edward Judson and Hermon Carey Bumpus, curator American Museum of Natural History, New York city.

## ARLINGTON CHURCH SUPPER.

ARLINGTON, Mass.—The Suffolk North Association of Congregational churches met on Tuesday evening in the Orthodox Congregational church and a supper was served to the members and delegates, about 50 in all, by the supper committee of which Mrs. Arthur W. Wood is chairman.

## LESLIE K. STORRS PASSES ON.

Leslie K. Storrs, secretary of the Handel and Haydn Society and a Boston attorney, passed on yesterday at his home, 45 Aldworth street, Jamaica Plain. He was secretary of the Eliot Club of Jamaica Plain and a member of the Dudley Club of Roxbury and of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

## ATTENTION

## READERS OF MONITOR—

Do you realize that the Restaurant of Henry Siegel Co. is the largest and airiest in the City? We pride ourselves on cleanliness, in kitchen and dining room, in fact the kitchen is open for inspection at all times. The quality of the food is the best and prices moderate. It is the ideal place to lunch when shopping or before going to the theater. To music lovers, would say that we have one of the best orchestras in the City—delightful music from 12 to 2 p. m.

Every day we have special dishes of which the following are examples:

MONDAY—Whole Fresh Killed Chicken, a la Siegel, with combination salad, served for two persons	\$1.33
TUESDAY—Spring Lamb Chops, with Peas	35c
Eggs a la Turque	30c
WEDNESDAY—Baked Chicken Pie, Family Style	45c
Irish Stew with Dumplings	35c
THURSDAY—Veal Steak, Merchant de Vin	45c
Hungarian Goulash with Spaghetti	35c
FRIDAY—Lobster Salad, Special	45c
Baked Haddock a la Harbott	35c
SATURDAY—Large Sirloin Steak, Planked a la Bouquetiere with Fresh Mushrooms and Vegetable Salad, served for two persons	\$1.00

Dainty Afternoon Teas served from 3 to 5 P. M. A trial is solicited. Restaurant open from 8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Auburndale Park  
Long Island, N. Y.

New York City is increasing at the rate of 450,000 annually; the flow of population is on Long Island. Auburndale Park is less than an hour from the metropolis. Lots are offered ranging in price from \$120 to \$475 each. Terms as low as \$10, balance \$5 a month. Money invested in this property should ultimately yield splendid profits. Beautifully illustrated booklet and full information sent on request.

HEBER SMITH, Gen. Sales Agt.  
489 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK. Suite 609

HENRY SIEGEL CO.



## CITIES IN MINNESOTA PREPARING TO ADOPT COMMISSION REGIME

ST. PAUL.—Four cities in Minnesota are endeavoring to adopt the commission form of government—St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Rochester. A possibility that the Simon-Pure commission form may be unconstitutional, through a clause in the state constitution prescribing the duties of a mayor as an administrative officer, must be tested before any one of them can change its charter.

The movement for the commission form has gone farther in Duluth than in either of the other three cities. A charter has been drawn, and a test case will be brought in the courts to determine whether or not Duluth and the other cities can adopt the new plan. St. Paul, Minneapolis and Rochester will await the action of the courts before they finish charter revision. Tentative charter plans meanwhile are under consideration for these cities.

The constitutional clause in question provides that in city charters there shall be provided among other things a mayor or chief magistrate and a legislative body of either one or two houses. Under this provision some lawyers think that government by a commission, of which the mayor is one, having legislative as well as executive power, would be unconstitutional.

ST. LOUIS.—The proposed charter for the city of St. Louis was defeated at a special election Tuesday by a majority of 40,155. The total vote was 89,937, of which 24,891 were for the charter and 55,046 against.

## OLD COLONY SEEKS TRACK EXTENSION TO NEW BEDFORD MILLS

Extension of its tracks in New Bedford to improve the freight facilities of the city by the Old Colony Railroad Company in a petition to the railroad commissioners today.

The company asks to build two branch extensions in the city limits, one from the company's right of way in Wamsutta street, opposite North Front street, northerly 9000 feet to a point in Bellevue street, near Shaw street, and the second from Front street, between School and Walnut streets, southerly 13,000 feet to Orchard street, north of Cove road.

Both branches are to make connections between the company's right of way through the city and some of the large mills of the city.

## MINERS' DECISION HITS OLD LEADER

COLUMBUS, O.—The United Mine Workers yesterday adopted an amendment to its constitution providing that members of the National Civic Federation must forfeit membership in the United Mine Workers of America.

This amendment forces John Mitchell, former president of the mine workers' organization, either to give up his position with the federation or resign from the miners' union.

Mr. Mitchell, who was recently appointed by the miners a delegate to the American Federation of Labor, will have until April 1 to determine definitely what action he will take.

## GREAT NORTHERN HALTS NEW WORK

SPOKANE, Wash.—The Great Northern contemplates little or no expansion work during the coming year, according to A. H. Hogeland, chief engineer of that road.

"The last year has been an average one in railroad circles," said Mr. Hogeland. "For this year's work we will devote our energies to maintaining the present standard of the system, and will undertake very little new work."

## EXPOSITION VOTED AT NEWBURYPORT

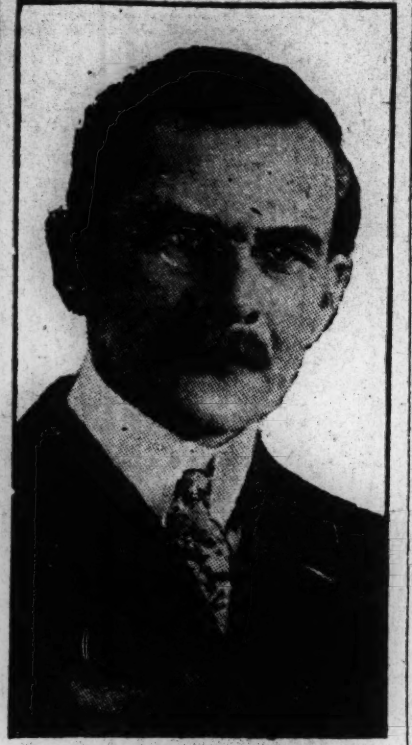
NEWBURYPORT, Mass.—The holding of a manufacturing exposition, probably in April, was decided on by the Business Men's Association last night at a dinner. Committees were appointed to make necessary arrangements.

Representative Norman H. White of Brookline, spoke on "Recent Legislation I Have Worked For."

**G. WILDES SMITH CO.**  
158 TREMONT STREET  
**New Spring Styles  
in WAISTS**  
Special Attention  
is called to our new  
**TAILORED LINES \$2.98**  
WAISTS at \$2.98

**HAIR GOODS**  
ONLY BEST MATERIALS USED  
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(Established 1867.)  
Manicuring, Toilet Articles, Shampooing,  
Specialties in Facial Cleansing,  
Bathing & Massage.

## High School of Commerce Is Proposed for Providence to Lead in Teaching Trade



RANDALL J. CONDON.  
Superintendent of city schools, who wants more attention paid to commercial problems.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The erection of a high school of commerce building here is advocated by Randall J. Condon, superintendent of schools of this city, in his annual report to the school committee.

The head of such a school, he says, is imperative, and he advocates that the city employ a man who shall have direction of the proposed school and be allowed to study the situation and needs of the city before the building is erected. "I wish to recommend," Mr. Condon's report says, "that action along this line be taken, so that the city may authorize the selection of the director of such a school even before the plans for the building itself are drawn."

"It should be not simply another high school in which 500 or 1000 young people are to be taught commercial subjects which will prepare them for office positions, but it should take the lead in pointing the way to a broad and comprehensive study of the problems that enter into the complicated commercial life of a great city."

## SCHEDULE TALKS FOR TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB

Dr. Gilbert Reid, director of the International Institute in China, will speak on "American Influence in China" before the members of the Twentieth Century Club in the club rooms, 3 Joy street, next Saturday at 4 p. m.

Prof. W. Burghardt Dubois of Atlanta University will speak on "The Individual Negro and Society" on Feb. 11, at 1 p. m. Prof. George A. Coe of Union Theological Seminary is to give a talk this month on "Moral Phases of Public Education."

The Wareland dairy school, under the charge of Mrs. Charlotte Barrell Ware, has arranged a course of 12 lectures on important agricultural topics, to be held in the club hall in February, March and April, at 4:30 p. m.

Topics and dates for February are as follows: Feb. 9, "The Agricultural Renaissance and Introductory Survey," by Mrs. Charlotte Barrell Ware; Feb. 16, "The Restoration of Fertility to New England Soils," by William D. Hurd, director of extension work, Massachusetts Agricultural College; Feb. 23, "The Possibilities of Commercial Orchard in New England," by Fred C. Sears, professor of pomology, Massachusetts Agricultural College.

## GLOUCESTER ENDS CHORAL FESTIVAL

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Gloucester Choral Society ended its eighth annual festival last evening with Gounod's "Faust." On Monday evening Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" was sung, and yesterday afternoon a miscellaneous program was presented. Arthur F. Worsfold directed.

The soloists were: Mrs. Caroline Hooper, Miss Evelyn Blair, Mrs. Adelaide Griggs, Charles Hackett, Willard Flint, Loyal C. Shaw, assisted by the Boston Festival orchestra. George B. Stevens, accompanist.

## MR. WHITE SPEAKS AT NEWBURYPORT

NEWBURYPORT.—Before the Business Men's Association Representative Norman H. White of Brookline last evening gave an account of his efforts to bring about enactment of progressive legislation during his four years' service at the State House.

The Brookline representative spoke on the New Haven merger, the savings bank insurance act, the value of the legislative reference library and showed how it aided in securing the passage of effective laws. He also explained many other progressive measures.

DELAYS "LONG AND SHORT HAUL." WASHINGTON.—An order issued by the interstate commerce commission provides that the long and short haul provision of the existing law will not become effective until the commission shall have had opportunity to pass upon the merits of applications made by the railroads for relief under the section.

## PLAYHOUSE NEWS

### "KINAMACOLOR" EXHIBITION.

"Kinamacolor," the new motion picture method of producing mechanically the colors of nature, was exhibited twice Tuesday at Tremont Temple. Another exhibition is given this afternoon.

The films showed scenes at bathing resorts with all the gay colors of the ladies' costumes, the blue sky and white clouds, and the green-blue sea; strawberry picking at Kent, Eng., showing the rich red of the fruit and beautiful shadings and tints in the houses and foliage; Shakespeare's home at Stratford-on-Avon; the launching of the Olympic; a trip through North Wales and finally a living flag composed of 3000 school children, in which red, white and blue were brought out startingly in the waving bank of youngsters.

The new invention is a wonderful success, unquestionably, for it really reproduces the actual colors of nature. Especially beautiful are the infinite shadings in foliage as shown in the pastoral English scenes. A picture showing a pink-cheeked, golden haired child, sitting in the sand at play was applauded spontaneously, as were the picturesque scenes on the English rivers showing prettily costumed English girls out boating. The pictures also have a stereoscopic effect which adds greatly to their value.

The process is the invention of two Englishmen, Messrs. Urban and Smith. It involves the taking of the photographs on specially sensitized films with two alternating filters which pass to the film, in the order of their luminosity, "the colors white, yellow, orange, red, green, blue, violet, indigo and black." Thus all the colors of the spectrum are accurately recorded on the film through the interposition of the gelatine filters.

The first snapshot, for instance, in the rapidly moving film would be taken

through the red filter and would represent red and its allied colors; the second exposure would be through the green filter and would embody green and its allied colors. The time employed in taking these two pictures is the same as that used in taking one for the ordinary motion picture.

When the pictures come to be enlarged and reflected through the bioscope, the red and green gelatine screens in front of the film are changed in the same order as when the exposures were made. Thus, if the machine were operated very slowly, we should see first a red-tinted picture, then one in a green tint. Owing to the optical phenomenon known as the persistence of vision, however, when the pictures are run through rapidly, the eye mingles the colors just as it mingles the separate images in the black and white motion picture, and the result to our eye is a picture with the objects in motion and also in the natural colors.

Henry Arthur Jones speaks this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock on the drama before the Harvard Dramatic Club in Emerson hall, at the university. The public are admitted free.

The Educational Children's Theater Company of Boston has left for a tour of the southern states. The children are all of theatrical patronage and connected with the Dorothea Dix house. They give a program including selections from Shakespeare, classic dances and recitations, as well as a concert program.

The current number of the Emerson College Magazine is devoted to appreciation of various elements of the work of the college president, Henry Lawrence Southwick. There are also several poems from the newly published collection of quaint French-Canadian verses by Miss Gertrude Litchfield '11.

## REAL ESTATE NEWS

Prospects for the real estate business were never better than now, according to Charles M. Conant of the Old South building, and he says that trading is very active in nearly all towns within a radius of 35 miles of Boston. Mr. Conant has sold to Hilda Carlson of Squantum two three-apartment houses in Atlantic, where he is developing a large tract of land; also a large tract of land in Wollaston. He also reports the sale of a bungalow and 10,000 feet of land on Norwood street, Sharon. Also that Frederick A. Cussen has purchased the John B. Pierce estate on Woodland street, Sharon, containing a 14-room house, several outbuildings, and about two acres of land, all assessed for \$5575.

An important sale of vacant land in Brookline is that in which Frederick C. Fletcher buys from George A. Goddard the large tract adjoining his beautiful residence on Philbrick road running through to Boylston street, containing about 92,412 square feet. The land has a large frontage on each of the streets named and is valued by the assessors at about 40 cents a foot, the price being above this figure. The brokers in the transaction were L. Shannon Davis and Coffin & Taber.

The Goddard Land Company has sold to Frederick C. Fletcher a lot of land at the junction of Philbrick road and Boylston street, adjoining the above parcel and will be added to Mr. Fletcher's estate. By the purchase of this latter parcel it gives him the ownership of the entire block bounded by Boylston street and Philbrick and Clinton roads. The lot purchased from the company has a total area of about 21,245 square feet and is taxed for 60 cents a foot. The consideration paid was far above the taxed value. L. Shannon Davis and Coffin & Taber were the brokers in this transaction also.

Cruft & Byrne report the sale to Ruth T. Cardinal of two lots owned by M. J. Crowley on Malcolm street, Roslindale. They contain 11,000 feet of land, assessed for \$1200. The new owner will immediately build some two-family houses.

James E. Rich of Rich & Co. has purchased from Harlow H. Rogers a frame house and stable and 30,000 feet of land, all assessed on \$1750, at the junction of Bow street and Bow Street court in Stoneham. Mr. Rich buys for investment.

Charles S. Judkins of the Minot building has just sold to Augusta M. Schayer, the property at 201 D street, junction of Fifth street, South Boston, comprising a frame house and store, with about 841 square feet of land, all assessed for \$3800. The land's share is \$800 and \$2800 is on the buildings. The purchaser, Rosalie Y. Parker, trustee of the Andrew Abbott estate, buys for investment.

### BIG MANUFACTURING SALE.

The American Warp Drawing Machine Company today acquired title to a parcel of about 54,000 square feet of land at Freeport and Beach streets in the Dorchester district. This is the same parcel recently purchased by W. Stanley Tripp from the heirs of Otis Shepard and Mr. Tripp now transfers title to the machine company. Both transactions were made through the office of Coffin & Taber, 24 Milk street. A modern brick factory, costing in the vicinity of \$50,000, has already been erected on a portion of the land, especially for company's uses, and further additions to the plant are contemplated in the future. The land is assessed on \$9500.

### \$97,000 CITY DEAL.

The building at 480 Boylston street, Boston, owned by Ralph H. White, has been sold. This property consists of a

four-story granite-front building and a lot of 3125 feet of land, and is assessed on \$97,000. The purchaser is George R. White, who buys for investment. The price paid was considerably in excess of the assessed value and it is an interesting fact that when this property was purchased by R. H. White the land sold for about \$5 per square foot but today the price paid is many times that, showing the increase in value of Boylston street property. E. T. Redmond & Co. made the sale.

### LARGE LEASE IN SHOE DISTRICT.

E. T. Redmond & Co. report a lease of the two buildings at 106 Lincoln street and 105-7 Beach street, Boston, to the well-known Pittsburgh concern, Zeman Collins Shoe Company. This is in the heart of the wholesale shoe district and the demand for locations is always brisk.

### BUILDING NOTICES.

Permits to construct new buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Hemenway st., 39, Ward 10; Benj. Levine, F. A. Norcross; brick tenements. Richards st., 40, rear, Ward 23; Geo. L. Schirmer; wood garage.

### CITY PARCELS PROMINENT.

Local realty is changing hands freely at the present time and among the latest transactions are some valuable city parcels. Two four-story and basement brick houses numbered 10 and 21 Parkman street, running through to and numbered 10 and 12 Fruit street, near Blossom street, West End, have passed to the ownership of Harris Leshevsky, the title being given by W. Stanley Tripp. The total valuation is \$25,200, of which amount \$8800 is on the 2080 square feet in the lot.

Through the office of J. D. K. Willis, 50 State street, the valuable property at 427 Massachusetts avenue, near Columbus avenue, South End, has been sold by William P. Natale to Anna B. Robinson. The assessors' valuation is \$11,500, including that on a brick house and 2100 square feet of land. The land's share is \$3800.

Another South End change involves the property numbered 263 to 265 Northampton street, near Tremont street. There is a three-story brick and a one-story frame building, the whole taxed on \$14,700, of which \$8600 is on the 8577 square feet in the lot. Willis R. Russ conveys to Arthur W. Cole.

Other South End realty to change hands is that at 176 West Canton street, which has been transferred by the Susan Hall estate to Peter Barsuglia. About \$8000 is involved.

Leon M. Abbott has sold to Theodore E. Clark South End property valued by the assessors at \$9300, located at 131 Harrison avenue, rear of number 133, between Kneeland and Harvard streets. There is a 3½-story brick building and 1482 square feet of land taxed on \$3900. Charlestown, Roxbury and Dorchester parcels also changed hands today.

### SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS.

Recorded transfers are taken from the files of the Boston Real Estate Exchange as follows:

#### BOSTON—CITY PROPER.

Timothy Regan to David Baer, N. Anderson st., q. \$1.  
David Baer to Ruben Handel, N. Anderson st., q. \$1.  
Nancy K. Kurinsky to Natalie Kurinsky, Hancock st. and Ridgeway Lane, q. \$1.  
Harry H. Ham to Josephine Blaisdell, E. Brookline st., q. \$1.  
Willie R. Rusk et al. to Arthur W. Cole, Northampton st., q. \$1.  
Old Colony Trust Co., trustees, to Herbert W. Federhen estate, Appleton st., q. \$500.  
Charles A. Reed et al. to Herbert W. Federhen estate, Appleton st., q. \$1.

### (Special To The Monitor.)

LONDON.—It is a well known fact in botany that color, in and of itself, is not a reliable feature in classifying plants, for, as a matter of experience, there are to be found within the limits of the same natural order wide variations of coloring. Obviously other features have been relied upon for the division into groups, and the question of color has had little or no influence in determining the relationship of plants to one another.

It is, therefore, very interesting when we find that in a large division of the plant kingdom the question of color is a predominant feature in the classification of its members into groups and families—the division known as the "algae." Now the seaweeds are the best examples of the algae which are most familiar to the ordinary observer and which can be most easily explained, and although it must not be forgotten that there are plenty of fresh water algae the salt water algae or seaweeds serve as an excellent example of the way in which color is correlated with the division into groups.

All seaweeds fall into one of the following divisions: The blue-green algae, the green algae, the brown algae, and the red algae. The blue algae are found at or above high water mark on the seashore, either as filamentous forms, or as encrusting rocks, stones or the wooden groynes erected to keep the sea from encroaching on the land. The green algae are found between high water mark and about half the distance to which the tide ebbs; they are of a bright green color and are much more easily seen than the blue-green variety. The

### THE FIELD OF INVESTIGATION

brown algae inhabit the region from where the green cease at half-tide level down to the low tide line; they are the most common of the four varieties and form by far the greater part of the thousands of tons of seaweed thrown up on a seacoast in the course of a year. The red algae grow in the area stretching from low tide into the deeper parts of the sea, where the sea never leaves them uncovered by water. There are, of course, exceptions to this classification—locality, but on the whole it can be taken as one that will stand the test of general experience. The remarkable thing is that their structure and history—by which the classification of plants is decided—should be correlated with their coloration; but as a matter of fact this becomes more easily understood when an attempt is made to ascertain the reason for the four different colors that are found within the limits of this interesting group of the algae.

In the first place all four of the subdivisions contain the ordinary green coloring matter which all plants contain with the exception of those which are parasites on other plants, and which steal instead of making their own food, as for example the fungi. This coloring matter is known as the "chlorophyll," and it is this chlorophyll that gives the green color to the grass and trees. In the case only of the green algae is this seen naturally; in the three other divisions the green is masked respectively by a blue-green, a brown, and a red pigment—just as the chlorophyll is masked in the leaf of the copper beech by a red-brown pigment. The universal presence of chlorophyll in the tissues of every self-supporting plant is a fact that would take too long to explain here,

but suffice it to say that it is by no means of this chlorophyll that the plant is able to manufacture its own food in the presence of light; each cell of each leaf of a tree being a miniature chemical laboratory, where under the influence of light the water, with substances taken from the atmosphere, and the resultant product is the food material which is then carried from the leaves all over the plant.

Now it is obvious that the universal presence of this one color—green—in the tissues of all plants has a definite and all-important purpose; without it, the plant has no food. What is the exact function of chlorophyll has not yet been determined, but there seems to be little doubt, from experiments that have lasted over many years, that the white light that falls on a plant is made to do certain definite work in the chemistry of the food-manufacturing process which it could not otherwise do were not the chlorophyll present. The introduction of the different colors of blue-green, brown and red is apparently a further extension of this same process, and serves to modify the intensity and quality of the light, and to change the rays into that particular form of energy that is necessary for a particular kind of seaweed; for instance, it does not seem hard to imagine that the red algae, which are found in the deeper waters, where light penetrates with difficulty, need some such intensification of the light that reaches them so faintly, while it may be that the blue-green algae above the high water mark require that some portion of the light that pours down upon them shall be masked.

## COLBY STUDENT LIST SHOWS GAIN

WATERVILLE, Me.—Students in Colby College this year number 358, according to the annual just distributed. Last year the registration was 298. The gain is 20 per cent. Of the students registered 215 are men and 143 are women. The seniors number 39, juniors 73, sophomores 84, freshmen 146, special students 16.

There are 23 on the teaching force. The new members this year are Homer Payson Little, Ph.D., instructor in geology; Harvey Whitefield Peck, A. M., instructor in English; Benjamin E. Carter, A. B., assistant professor in mathematics; Morris Edmund Spear, A. B., instructor in rhetoric; Robert Warren Crovelli, A. B., assistant professor in modern languages.

## PHILIPPINE AID IN TAAL ERUPTION

WASHINGTON.—A cablegram from Manila to the war department shows that the Philippine government has sent launches, a special service corps and provisions to the scene of the eruption in the vicinity of Taal, and the joint committee of the Philippine government has voted \$2500 for relief.

All the villages near Mt. Taal have been obliterated, it is said, and Lemery and Talisay are deserted. The total number of casualties is given as 1000.

### REPAIR CAISSON AT PASSAIC.

NEWARK, N. J.—Divers today repaired the broken caisson under the bed of the Passaic river in which 10 negroes perished last night.

## Lamson & Hubbard Furriers—Hatters

Our furs have for years been standards in quality of skins and thoroughness of workmanship, and our position as leaders in the most approved models is undisputed. You can rely upon Lamson & Hubbard furs.

ALL FURS NOW MARKED AT  
PRICES CONSISTENT WITH  
THE ADVANCING SEASON.

92 Bedford Street - - Boston



# Cambridge Industries and Manufactures Show Growth

**Freight Facilities Such That Economy in Shipping Is Possible.**

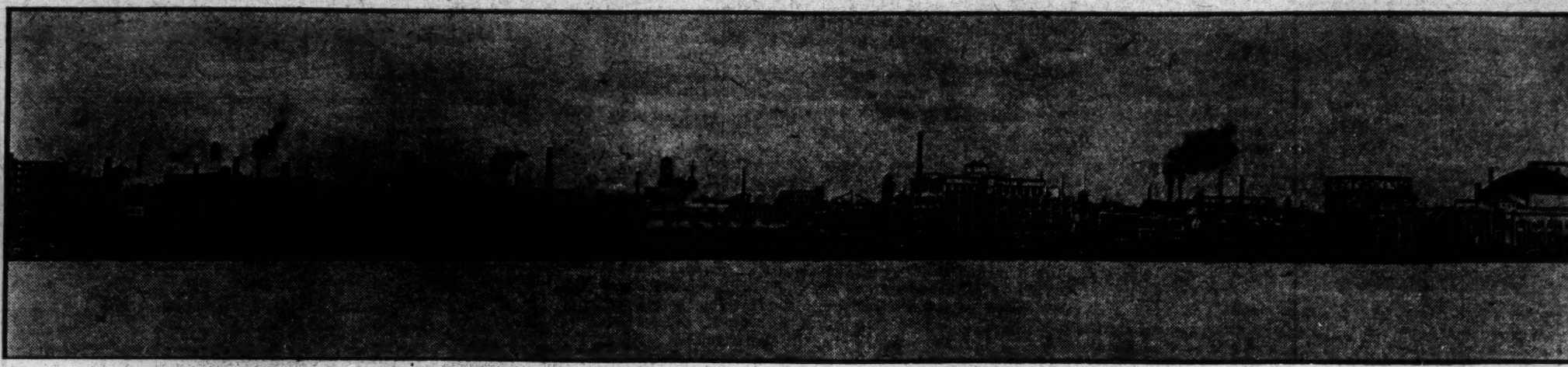
**FACTORIES HAVE BUILT BIG PLANTS**

**Workers' Homes Convenient to Their Places of Employment.**

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., is rapidly forging to the front as an industrial and manufacturing center of the state, but one scarcely realizes just how rapidly until he makes a tour by motor car or foot of that section of the city lying immediately across the Charles river from the Back Bay district of Boston.

Certain conditions, or rather facilities, are contributing and have been contributing for a number of years to the surprising growth of industry in Cambridge, but until one really investigates these reasons he does not fully appreciate their results. The fact remains, however, that the results are there and expansion is constantly and continually going on in the city to the advantage of the whole community and incidentally to the many surrounding cities and towns.

Big manufacturing concerns and firms that might not come under exactly that head, but which are nevertheless just as



One hardly appreciates just how much manufacturing is going on in Cambridge until he stops to contemplate the many factories, with their tall chimneys, near the river

PANORAMIC VIEW OF CAMBRIDGE BUSINESS DISTRICT FROM HARVARD BRIDGE.

large manufacturing concerns. An early delivery means a satisfied and pleased customer. A pleased customer means another order. That is business. Another very important item in connection with the locating of big factories is whether or not it is possible to have a spur track to a main artery of a railroad. This is possible with all sites adjoining the Grand Junction railroad. The Grand Junction is to be double-tracked in the near future and thousands of dollars spent in other improvements authorized by the Boston & Albany railroad. The new piers in East Boston are served by the Grand Junction railroad, which makes it possible to get products to the very ship's side for transatlantic and coast-wise shipment.

Along the riverfront on the site of the

tion, will employ about 1500 operatives and will have a payroll of about \$1,000,000 a year. The firm has had excellent success in getting a high class of help and is particularly pleased with the efficiency of the operating economies which it has been able to effect because of the arrangement of the plant and its location. These items of themselves have been so considerable as to create a great financial saving and greatly facilitate the conduct of business.

## New Building Begun

Near the Cross factory foundations are being laid for a new machinery building. The firm for which it is being erected has heretofore been carrying on its business in the Fort Hill section, Boston. After careful investigation the firm decided on this location and in the item of insurance alone will make a saving of \$1200 per annum. In the item of artificial light it will make another large saving, and in its ability to get first-class help has also bettered its condition immensely.

This site at the junction of Albany and Cross streets was picked from among many located in various parts of the metropolitan district on account of a number of valuable advantages. The factory will be within an eight-minute walk of Boylston street and Massachusetts avenue and within a ten-minute ride of the Park street subway station.

The factory building will be 180x40 feet and three stories tall at first, but so designed that additional stories may be added, and it is planned ultimately to make it a five-story structure. A strictly fireproof building has not been attempted by the architects and engineers, Warren & Gerrish, Boston, but what is called "slow burning" construction. The foundations will be of concrete; walls of brick; heavy southern pine beams, and floors of pine and maple. More than 65 percent of the walls is given to window space and thus the advantages of adequate daylight which is always an important item to a manufacturing concern, will be enjoyed.

There will be two stair towers, one at either end of the building, equipped with automatic fire doors and a two-ton electric freight elevator, having a speed of 60 feet per minute. An automatic

sprinkler system will be installed; a direct heating plant, and a generator for electric light and power will be among the other features of this up-to-date place of manufacture.

Particular attention has been paid to the welfare and comfort of employees, which will mean a maximum of efficiency and cooperation. Attractive wash rooms, drinking fountains and sanitary facilities have been provided in the plans. The Elliott Company, makers of addressing machines, now on Purchase street, Boston, will occupy on completion.

On adjoining territory are the large distributing plants of the National Biscuit Company, Ward-Corby bakery, Brigham Milk Company, Davis ice-cream, Neapolitan ice-cream and the manufac-

turing plants of the Library Bureau, the Seaverns piano action, the Cambridge silk mills, Simplex Electric Company, which has several large reinforced concrete units; Ivers & Pond, pianos; Boston Confectionery Company, Lamb & Ritchie Company, Whittemore Blacking Company, Ford, Knox and Hudson and several other automobile concerns will soon occupy a new garage now in course of construction on Lansdowne street. There is a long list of other firms having factories in Cambridge, including two or three box manufacturing concerns, the Mason & Hamlin, piano and organs, Ashton Valve Company, Peter Gray & Sons and the Boston Woven Hose Company. These institutions do not nearly repre-

sent all of the industries now located in Cambridge, but are among the largest, and they employ thousands of operatives, with payrolls that run into the millions of dollars annually. In all Cambridge has close to 275 manufacturing establishments, with an invested capital of more than \$32,000,000, employing an average of 14,000 workers, and \$10,000,000 is a conservative estimate of the amount of the aggregate annual payrolls. An effort is being made at the present time to bring the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which is seeking room for expansion, to Cambridge, and if this were brought about, probably untold benefits would come to both the city and to the institution. It would bring

**In Dense Population Are Some of Most Skilled Artisans in World.**

**CITY SURROUNDED BY MUCH BEAUTY**

**College Buildings Have Given the City a Wide Reputation.**

to the very doors of the manufacturers the best technical talent, and on the other hand the students would be in the very backyard, so to speak, of a practical use of the knowledge which they are seeking to acquire through their studies at the school.

## Homes Are Convenient

In large manufacturing centers the ease and facility with which employees can reach home from their place of employment is of primary importance to both employer and employee. Cambridge affords unusual opportunities in this respect because its avenues of travel radiate from a common point, like spokes of a wheel from the hub. Surface cars run in all directions and at one point of Massachusetts avenue, Lafayette square, 1385 trolley cars pass in a single day. With the completion of the new Cambridge subway, which will be within a short time now, the running time from and to points in the city or beyond will be substantially reduced. This saving of time is recognized as an aid to efficiency of employees. The present 5-cent fare zone around Cambridge includes some of Boston's most desirable residential suburbs where there is plenty of fresh air and open country, conducive to a pleasant home life. Massachusetts avenue, which has its source in Boston and runs for miles into the country, is the main artery of trolley and other traffic in Cambridge.

Cambridge has 13 banking institutions whose total resources are more than \$27,000,000. More than 50,000 persons (one half the entire population) have deposits in savings banks or are members of cooperative banks.

The valuation of Cambridge, for purposes of taxation, in 1908, was \$107,000,000. But one other Massachusetts city, besides Boston, reached this figure. The increase in valuation in 10 years has been more than \$21,000,000. The valuation per capita of the population is larger than that of any other large city in the state excepting Boston. More than 35 per cent of all the Cambridge taxpayers are taxed for property. Cambridge is one of the richest cities in the United States in the per capita valuation of its municipal property.

It has its own water works, costing nearly \$6,500,000; its parks are valued at \$4,300,000. Its city buildings, land

(Continued on Page Seven, Column One.)



WHERE VALUABLE SILKS ARE HANDLED.

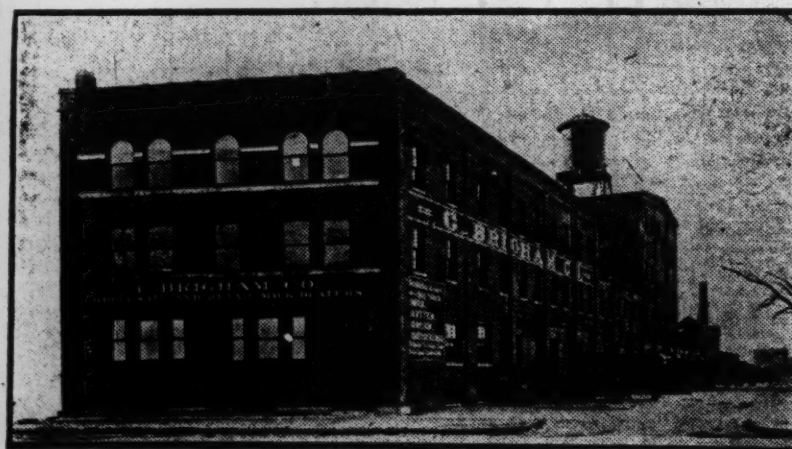
Among the varied businesses of Cambridge the production of fine silks is a leader. This view shows the home of Cambridge Silk Mills.

important in the business world, would not seek out a location for their factories and buildings unless there were actual inducements for so doing. The facilities for shipping products from Cambridge, either by land or sea, are the Grand Junction railroad, which runs through the very heart of the business section and serves a large area, connecting with all terminals and wharves. By the use of this freight railroad a day's time is actually saved in shipping because freight may be moved over this line to distant points at all hours of the day, whereas in the city, for instance, heavy passenger traffic prevents the passage of trains of freight over the tracks except between the hours of 11 p. m. and 5 a. m.

In these days of keen competition this factor receives much attention from

old Charles river bicycle track and its vicinity is located the huge reinforced concrete factory of the Delta Shoe Company, controlled by the John H. Cross Company of Lynn. The making of shoes is the latest and a new recruit among Cambridge industries and its coming to the city was the result of long and careful inquiry into the advantages offered. The accompanying illustration gives some idea of the size of this model factory. The structure is 50 feet wide, and 450 feet long and cost upward of \$150,000, and the substantial proportions of the building have occasioned much favorable comment from engineers and architects. The structure stands as one more splendid monument to reinforced concrete construction, which is becoming so popular.

The Cross plant, when in full opera-



**FRESH FARM MILK** C. Brigham Co.  
158 Massachusetts Ave.  
CAMBRIDGE

receives milk from farms located in Middlesex and Worcester counties, thus insuring a nearby and fresh supply of milk from the best farming section in New England.

The dairies are constantly inspected both by State Authorities and by a corps of Dairy Inspectors employed by the Company.

The milk is transported by special train in refrigerator cars and delivered, alongside a model and up to date creamery.

At the creamery every means is taken that experience and capital can command, both as to apparatus for sterilizing bottles, the filling and capping of the bottles and the proper care in handling the milk.

A trained and intelligent corps of men in every department constantly follows up the details which are so necessary in safeguarding a food product.

**The Citizens' Trade Association**  
OF CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

solicits correspondence from business men and manufacturers contemplating removal to a more desirable location, who would like to know more of Cambridge and the many advantages it offers.

CENTRAL SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

## CAMBRIDGE AS A FINE HOME CITY

In a recent interview with C. H. Lewis, the State street real estate operator, some interesting facts regarding Cambridge as an ideal residential section were gathered. He said:

Cambridge occupies a rather unique position, being but a short distance from the business center of Boston, with the best of transportation facilities reaching in every direction and offering many advantages to those desiring to live in a beautiful locality in a beautiful residential suburban city at a moderate rental.

It particularly appeals to those who have families to bring up, as the moral welfare of this city has been carefully preserved and liquor licenses, hotels or saloons have been unknown for many years.

The advent of the new subway will bring the average resident of this city within a 12-minute ride of Park street and I know of no city which possesses more advantages or is more attractive from the home seekers point of view.

In the last few years many new manufacturing enterprises have been established, which has had a stimulating effect on business in general, and freight rates to Cambridge are less than Boston rates as a rule.

There is an active and increasing demand for apartment properties and with the opening of the new subway, a substantial increase in rentals is sure to follow, in my opinion.

## ISLET OFF HAWAII WITHOUT OWNER

The government is to build a costly lighthouse at Kilauea point, Kauai, and wants to utilize a small island about 600 feet off shore, for which no owner can be found to defend a condemnation suit. The place, though down on federal maps as an island, is not recognized on territorial maps, nor does the territory claim title, reports the San Francisco Chronicle.

It may become necessary to annex the place, a mere "bunch of rocks," to the United States, and then bring suit against John Doe and Richard Roe to acquire the property for specific purposes.

No one has ever lived on the place, though native fishermen visit it. United States District Attorney Breckons will take whatever measures are necessary to acquire the property.

## GAIN OF BUILDING AND LOAN CLUBS

CINCINNATI—The greatest year for building and loan associations in the United States was 1909, with an increase of \$72,000,000, says State Senator Fred Bader in his report to the Hamilton County Association, of which he is president. The total number of building associations is now 5713, with 2,016,616 members and assets aggregating \$856,332,719.

In assets Ohio showed the greatest gain, its increase of \$14,164,077 being pushed by Pennsylvania's \$12,989,255. New Jersey showed \$5,269,927; Massachusetts, \$4,605,731; Illinois, \$4,131,500; Nebraska, \$3,678,949; New York, \$2,908,338; Louisiana, \$1,937,437, and Indiana, \$1,803,002.

## SHAWMUT CHURCH CONCERT.

At the municipal concert tonight at the Shawmut church Everett E. Truette will play the organ and Miss Mary Tracey, soprano, will sing.



ANOTHER FACTORY GOING UP HERE.

Foundations are being put in at the present time for a new concrete structure, which will house a company now located in Boston.

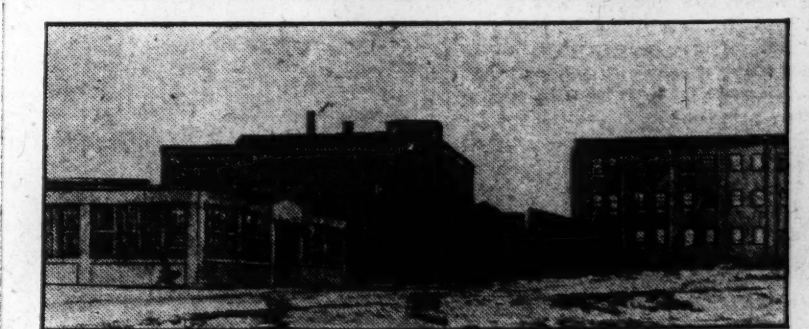
**The Concrete Engineering Co.**  
101 TREMONT STREET  
BOSTON  
PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON ANY REINFORCED CONCRETE PROJECT

## TROLLEY GROWTH AT ST. JOSEPH, MO.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—St. Joseph will get a 125-mile extension of the Savannah interurban line into Iowa, where construction work is being pushed at five points. The line begins at Manning, Ia., and has been projected through Atlantic, Clarinda and Blanchard. The promoters will continue building as long as the finances hold out. They expect to find plenty of encouragement among the capitalists of northwest Missouri. The line probably will be linked up with the St. Joseph-Savannah interurban inside of a year.

## CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS.

Since 1865 the name of John T. Scully has been associated with the manufacture of concrete and pile foundations, and also identified with the real estate and teaming business. This firm has its offices at 84 First street, East Cambridge, Mass., where estimates on all kinds of construction work may be procured.



FIVE BIG CONCRETE UNITS OF ONE CONCERN.

All kinds of electrical goods are turned out from these Cambridge factories, located in the heart of the business section.

## HAVE BROUGHT BIG FACTORIES TO CITY

F. W. Norris & Co., who are agents for the Title Guaranty & Surety Company, have been influential in locating several very large manufacturing concerns in Cambridge through their ability to finance the big projects.

Among the concerns they have been personally responsible in locating in Cambridge are the Delta Shoe Company (John H. Cross), which has built one of the largest shoe factories in New England at the junction of Cross and Lansdowne streets; the Guy S. Leavitt Structural Steel Company, which is building a factory on Albany street near Pacific, for the building of steel staircases and corrugating steel. They have recently sold for Edward Reardon 45,000 square feet of land on Waverley and Reardon streets and the Boston and Albany tracks, which will be used for manufacturing purposes in the near future.

The company is optimistic with regard to the future of Cambridge as a manufacturing center.

## DISTILLING SYRUP FROM CORN COBS

CHAPMAN, Kan.—A new market has been opened up for the corn cobs which have heretofore been used locally for fuel. A carload of cobs was shipped to Denver recently for a syrup refinery. By a complicated process a table syrup is made from corn cobs and the demand for this purpose promises to be heavy. As a result the price of cobs, which have been selling here at \$1 a load, delivered, is expected to advance.

## MILK FRESH FROM MIDDLESEX FARMS

Milk fresh from farms in Middlesex and Worcester counties is what C. Brigham & Co. of 138 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge, dispense to their customers. The company's dairies and creameries are of the most modern type and a close inspection is constantly in force by state and other authorities.

At the creamery every means is taken that experience and capital can command, both as to apparatus for sterilizing bottles, the filling and capping of the bottles and the proper care in handling the milk. A trained and intelligent corps of men in every department constantly follows up the details which are so necessary in safeguarding a food product.

**ICE CREAM**  
AND  
**FANCY ICES**  
By the Quart or Gallon.  
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO PARTY AND FAMILY TRADE.  
**Neapolitan Ice Cream Co.**  
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.  
Tel. Cambridge 1785.  
Free Delivery in Boston and suburbs.

**SUPERIOR FLOORING**  
MADE BY  
**George W. Gale Lumber Co.**  
Telephone 40  
Cambridge, Mass.  
Everything from Sills to Shingles.



# Great Advantage In Fine Transportation Facilities

Independent as Municipality, Although Near Bay State Metropolis.

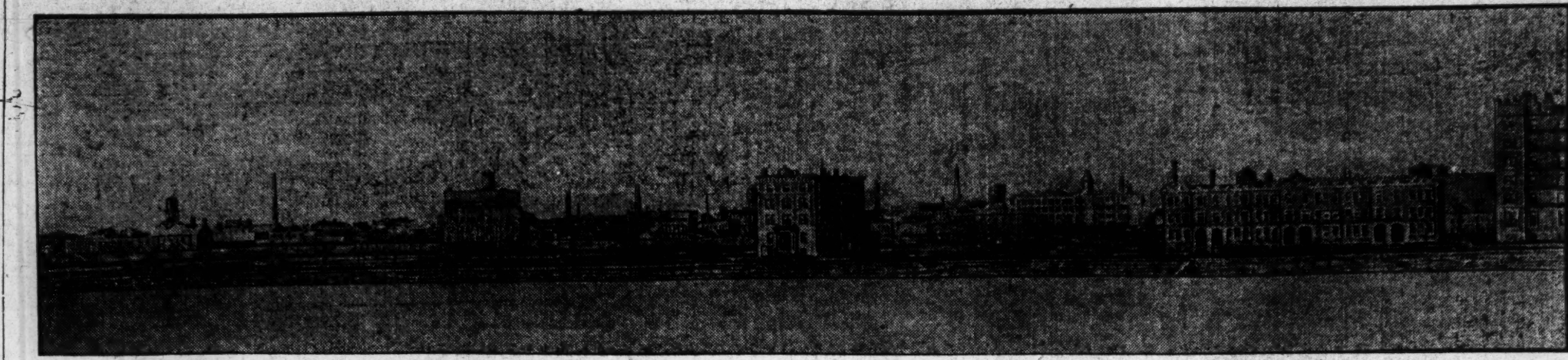
FINE PROGRESS IN MANY BUSINESSES

Little Beginnings to Nation-Wide Reputation for Good Work.

(Continued from Page Six.)

and equipment, are valued at \$4,000,000. Gas and electricity for lighting, heating, and power are supplied by two large and enterprising companies. The price made to large consumers of electricity, making it of gas is 90 cents per thousand. Special rates are available for power as well as for lighting.

Labor of all grades is always available. This is on account of the diversity in the manufacturing interests of the city, which precludes the possibility of labor trouble such as the cities of one line of manufacturing have had to contend with in past few years. Then,



CAMBRIDGE, LOOKING TO THE LEFT FROM HARVARD BRIDGE OVER THE CHARLES RIVER. Grand Junction freight railroad makes it possible to ship products from Cambridge, so that a whole day's time is saved in many instances.

includes Boston's 670,000, but is nevertheless a striking example of dense settlement. In this mass of people are to be found some of the most skilled artisans and mechanics in the world. Within a 50-mile radius of this point are more than 3,000,000 people, practically one half of the population of the New England states and a population greater than the great state of Indiana and almost equal to that of the state of Illinois.

The problem of our great cities that have grown so extensively in the past

Perhaps the reputation of Cambridge as the "University City," the home of the poet Longfellow and other noted men, and various historical sentiments connected with it, have overshadowed in the public mind its importance as a manufacturing and industrial city, but business men are now considering its advantages more than ever before.

The view from either Harvard bridge or the West Boston bridge of the Charles river basin, one of the largest of its kind in the world, and the esplanade leaves a lasting impression of beauty. Cambridge

## PROGRESS OF BOX MAKING FROM SMALL TO BIG PROPORTIONS

Among the manufacturing business interests of Cambridge, Mass., is the George G. Page Box Co., whose plant is illustrated in the Monitor. From a very small beginning it has grown with steady progress until it is now among the largest concerns of its kind in the New England states.

George G. Page, whose name the company bears, and who established the business in 1844, was born in Dorchester, N. H., in 1807. Mr. Page left home at the age of 17 and walked to Boston, Mass. In 1845 he erected a factory building and dwelling house on the site now occupied by the present corporation, and where for 66 years the business has been conducted and has grown to its present magnitude. Mr. Page was ably assisted in the management of his business by his eldest son, Olando G. Page, who was enterprising and energetic, and through whose efforts a large share of credit is due for the success achieved by the firm, and later by his son, Wesley L. Page, the present president of the corporation. In the early 80s failing health compelled Mr. Page to relinquish active participation in the business, and he retired, leaving the entire management to the two sons.

The plant erected by Mr. Page in 1845 was destroyed by fire on Jan. 17, 1887, with the thermometer at 20 degrees below zero. The entire property was totally destroyed. He replaced this building with a larger wooden factory

building, and later made additions to this. This plant was destroyed in 1873, together with the lumber, a cargo of lumber just unloading on the wharf, the lumber wharves and dry houses. This was replaced with a brick factory building. In 1886 the wooden factory building in the rear was erected. In 1904 the corporation tore down their tenement houses and stores, and erected their present brick factory building known as factory No. 4. In 1893 the corporation acquired land and erected a factory building in Buxton, Me., with storehouses and brick engine and boiler house. The corporation also has several lumber yards where they carry a stock of several million feet of lumber.

The power used in the original factory was furnished by one horse and this has been replaced from time to time with larger engines and boiler capacity until the installation of the present Brown engine, with a 500 horsepower capacity. Much of the work that was originally done by hand and hand power machines is now done with automatic machinery and with power-driven machinery. New and improved machines are being installed and added to the equipment from time to time, so as to have a factory fully equipped with up-to-date machines for doing the work in every branch, and includes machines for making all kinds of wooden packing boxes, nailed or locked corner, from the very smallest box to the largest packing case for all kinds of trade, and they are equipped for printing in multiple color, and have one of the largest printing establishments for printing on wood in the country and have special machines for making boxes that are used in the bottling trade and have a fully equipped machine room for the taking care of their saws and band saws.

On a level with the second floor and between factories Nos. 2 and 4, is a covered loading floor, where the boxes are

delivered after they are made ready to be loaded on to rack wagons. Ten of the rack wagons can be loaded at a time. The waste and edgings of the factories are utilized in various ways. The shavings are used for fuel and the surplus shavings are haled to be sold to the trade. Sawdust is collected through a separate system, and is bagged as fast as made. Edgings are sawed up into kindling wood and sold in baskets or in bags.

At their plant in Maine they manufacture boxes in the shuck form, which are shipped in carload lots, and they have also installed at their Maine plant

Reaching Out for Recognition as an Important Community.

VIEWS THAT SHOW NATURE OF PLACE

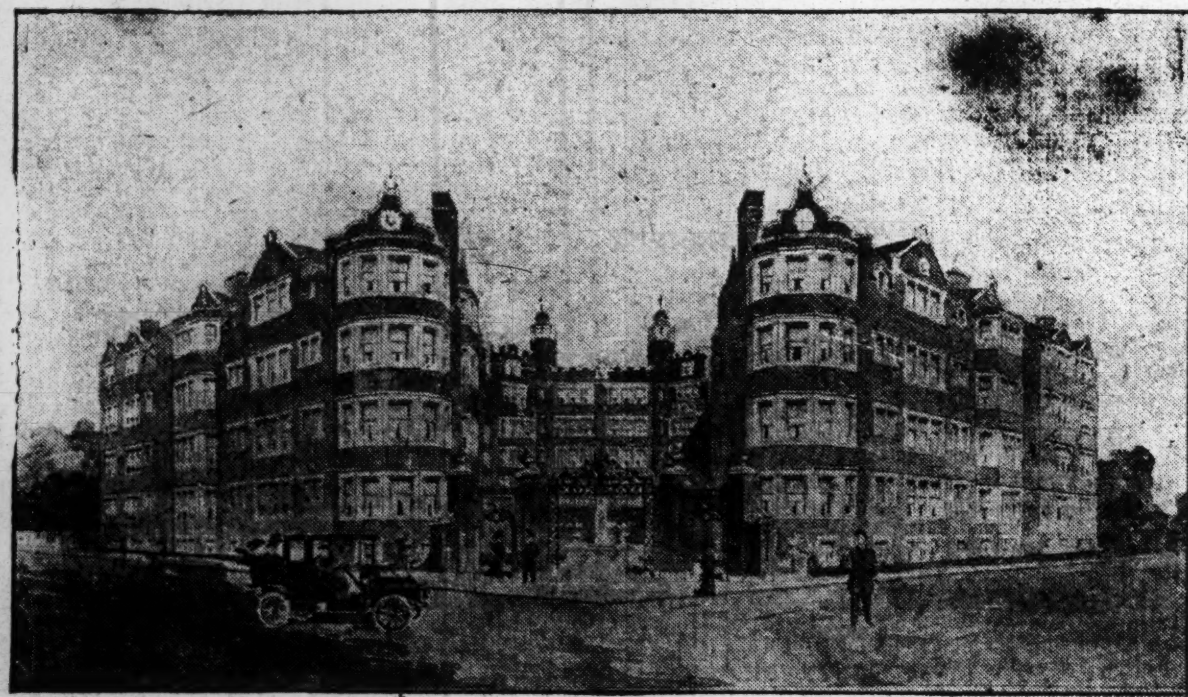
Rush of Commercial Activity Being Felt More and More.

an up-to-date equipment for the manufacture of corrugated paper products, corrugated paper boxes and packing.

The principal lumber that is used is white pine and spruce, which is supplied from our New England states.

The corporation has railroad facilities in several of its lumber yards. Its factory yard and largest lumber yard are also on the Broad canal, so that it can receive its lumber in vessels and barges by water.

The present officers of the corporation are: Wesley L. Page, president and general manager, who was born on the very spot where the business is now conducted; Clarence M. Howlett, treasurer, and Hugh M. Tolar, clerk, and these three constitute the board of directors.



A TYPE OF CAMBRIDGE APARTMENT HOUSE.

Much activity in this form of building has marked the real estate situation lately. Suites at Dana and Center streets.

too, the manufacturing district is in center of the metropolitan district, with a 5-cent fare, within which there seems to be an inexhaustible labor supply. Labor strikes and disagreements are practically unknown in Cambridge.

Some facts relating to population in the immediate environs of the manufacturing center of Cambridge may be interesting. Within a radius of 2½ miles there is a resident population of 1,034,000, according to the 1910 census, which is an increase of 32 per cent, compared with the count of 1900. This of course

30 years has been to reduce the cost occasioned by trucking and handling and rehandling of products. There is little doubt that the expenses entailed in the transportation and handling of the necessities or the luxuries enter into the ultimate price to the consumer, and if these expenses are abnormal they are bound to be reflected in the cost of living, so vital to all consumers. Cambridge is admirably situated to save time and money in the shipment and general handling of all products manufactured and distributed there.

has been rapidly built up with costly apartment houses during the past two or three years, a type of which is shown by the accompanying illustration. The city hall building, which was a gift to the city, the group of college buildings, both of Harvard University and Radcliffe College, the Fogg museum, the Washington elm and many other points of interest all contribute to make Cambridge worth knowing well, and with its remarkable growth from a business standpoint it is to be reckoned one of the notable municipalities of the state.

## BUILDER OF MANY BIG STRUCTURES

William Crane, builder of the Newton armory, which will be dedicated within the month, has been in business for more than 20 years, most of which time his office has been located at 7 Water street. His home is in Watertown.

His work embraces the Mechanic Arts high school, The Christian Science Monitor building, Dorchester high school, girls' high school, E. & R. laundry building, Cambridge public library building, Cambridge factory of Peter Gray & Sons, Cambridge factory of the Seaverns Piano Action Company, five buildings in Cambridge included in the John F. Squire plant, Bell's candy factory in Charlestown for George G. Fox, North Avenue Savings Bank, Cambridge, and the Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank building.

## CARGO OF CODFISH IS 435,000 POUNDS

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The British vessel Scottsburn brought 435,000 pounds of salted codfish into port today, the largest day's receipts of the season. Duties on the cargo will total \$3000. The fish were caught off Neils harbor, C. B. This is close to the record catch of 479,433 pounds, brought to this port Nov. 8, 1909 by the schooner Tattler, Capt. Alden Gill, which sold for \$15,277.

FIRST MIDYEAR GRADUATION. SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—From the Central, Technical and Commercial high schools of this city 24 pupils will graduate Thursday, this being the first mid-year graduation ever held in the local high schools. Gen. Curtis Guild, Jr., will deliver the address at the exercises, which will be in the Central high school hall.

## HARVARD LOOKING AFTER BOARDERS

An inquiry to determine whether Memorial hall at Harvard University has the largest membership in its dining association has been started at the proposal of the Memorial hall executive committee. The university is making an investigation into the boarding facilities available to students in Cambridge.

Letters were sent on Tuesday to every student resident in Cambridge who is not a member of either Memorial or Randall halls, enclosing a blank containing questions relative to cost, policy and site preferences.

## WE CAN DO ANYTHING

In the Line of Repair Work for AUTOMOBILES

Either overhauling, machine work, upholstery, painting, tops, envelopes, slip linings, etc.; also all kinds of special bodies.

D. P. Nichols Co.  
18 Ames Street, CAMBRIDGE  
Tel. Cambridge 3140.

Cambridge and Greater Boston Manufacturing Sites

BUILDINGS FINANCED.

F. U. NORRIS CO.  
619 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

HENRY W. SAVAGE  
Tel. 2050 Haymarket  
7 PEMBERTON SQUARE, BOSTON

CAMBRIDGE

MANUFACTORY SITES FOR SALE.  
FACTORY BUILDING FINANCED.  
Houses and Investment Properties For Sale.  
HOUSES AND SUITES TO RENT

IN CAMBRIDGE

HENRY W. SAVAGE, 7 Pمبرتون Sq.

LAFAYETTE SQUARE, A BUSY POINT.  
More than 1300 trolley cars to and from the city pass this point in a day and other traffic is in large volume.

## READING TO OPEN ITS NEW CAR BARN

READING, Mass.—The new car barn of the Boston & Northern Street Railway to be known as the John Street barn, will be opened tonight and cars will be operated from there Thursday.

The station is the largest on the Wakefield and Reading division, of which this town is the center. It is 240x120 feet, with eight tracks, and will accommodate 50 cars.

## MONTH'S BUSINESS SHOWS GAIN.

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following comparative entries of record, at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the month just ended:

	1911.	1910.	1909.
No. transfers.	1,842	1,488	1,563
No. mortgages.	179	700	705
Am't. mortgages.	\$4,323,174	\$3,878,583	\$3,739,784

Stated at the pivotal point of transportation, 1,054,000 resident population within 24-mile radius of this point, includes best mechanical skill in the world of all kinds.

Growing on the average of 32% in 10 years as shown by last census. Located in the throbbing heart of great sea port, connected with all wharves and terminals in Boston within that radius of 2½ miles.

Best educational opportunities, and recreation grounds in that area of any place of like area in the world. Avenues of approach and egress fixed by the common interest of the past 200 years focus at this point.

For stability which makes security. For economy of operation which makes profit.

For education and recreation which make the progress of inspiration. What spot or place can you better fit?

THINK ON IT. SEE US OR YOUR BROKER. ACT NOW.

WILLIAM J. ANGLIM.

## LOOK FOR SALE OF MANY ANTIQUES

LONDON—Dealers in antiques in and around St. James', where ancient articles of fabulous value repose in the shop windows, cabinets and storerooms, are preparing for a record season on account of the coronation.

Representatives of all the dealers are scouring the country for articles of vertu which they think may find a purchaser among the throngs of visitors who will be in London this summer.

There is one dealer who is prepared to purchase collections at a figure as high as \$250,000, and he estimates that antiques of a total value of \$25,000,000 will leave England this summer, purchased by Americans, Colonials, Europeans and Celestials.

## Great Industrial Development on Old Bicycle Park, Cambridge

Historic Sporting Ground Succumbs to Industrial March of Progress

MANUFACTURERS, in response to the requirements for the economy of administration, have sought and are seeking to locate their business homes at this point. They have come to realize that they should pay rent for location and efficiency of modern plants.

Artificial light, defective arrangement of space and loss occasioned thereby, expense of trucking, delayed delivery and slow freight are properly chargeable as rent against your poor location.

On the other hand savings in some items are and should be credited by progressive business economists to the location that makes these savings possible.

You may have noticed and if you have not your business commands that you should see the magnificent factories monuments of progress and profit by virtue of merit now located on the Old Bicycle Park, Cambridge. They are having it and paying for it with their profits due to the location. You are paying for it but not having it because of the leaks in your administration due to defective location.

THINK ON IT. SEE US OR YOUR BROKER. ACT NOW.

WILLIAM J. ANGLIM.

BANKERS are beginning to realize that New England money can find SAFE AND PROFITABLE investment in mortgages on modern industrial plants such as we are erecting on the Old Bicycle Park at Cambridge, designed to accommodate 90% of the classes of industry in the United States.

Stated at the pivotal point of transportation, 1,054,000 resident population within 24-mile radius of this point, includes best mechanical skill in the world of all kinds.

Growing on the average of 32% in 10 years as shown by last census. Located in the throbbing heart of great sea port, connected with all wharves and terminals in Boston within that radius of 2½ miles.

Best educational opportunities, and recreation grounds in that area of any place of like area in the world. Avenues of approach and egress fixed by the common interest of the past 200 years focus at this point.

For stability which makes security. For economy of operation which makes profit.

For education and recreation which make the progress of inspiration. What spot or place can you better fit?

Function of Massachusetts Ave. and Main St. **CB Miller Inc.** CAMBRIDGE MASS.

WILLIAM CRANE  
Builder and General Contractor  
WINTHROP BUILDING  
7 Water St., Boston

Largest plant in the world for making carbonic liquids, such as soda and mineral waters. The company makes carbonating and other machinery used in connection with the business. They also make a tank of compressed gas to be carried on automobiles, for inflating the tires. William Crane, of 7 Water Street, Boston, had the contract for the construction of the building.

The Liquid Carbonic Co. plant, Broadway, near Hampshire St., Cambridge.

INVESTORS in large or small amounts, we call your attention to the fact that \$50,000,000 accumulated in the district, invested at distant points, will perhaps return satisfactory interest.

But it takes from 16 to 20 years for the annual interest payments returned to equal the initial sum sent out.

But \$50,000,000 expended in the district in which it was accumulated vitalizes and quickens every individual unit in the locality.

Awakens the initiative and affords opportunity for united progress almost incalculable and at the same time pays equal returns on the principal while it keeps the principal at work at home.

SMALL SAVINGS of the depositors in one large Boston savings bank last year, 183,000 depositors' accounts demonstrated the year were for \$50 or less. Of another, 73,337 were for \$50 or less.

Of still another, 52,303 were for \$50 or less.

As a whole, our Savings Banks officials of Massachusetts have demonstrated beyond question ability of a very high order, integrity which has no superior and discernment and judgment not excelled by any group of men in the world.

To all persons having small sums for safe keeping we always advise them to deposit in the Savings Banks. Get your money into the bank. It won't work FOR YOU until YOU DO. When it begins to work for you it also at the same time begins to work for the public good. If you keep it in your pocket it works not at all.

When you desire to invest in excess of \$100 we should be very glad to be of any assistance to you that we can.

236 New John Hancock Building, 49 Federal St.

REAL ESTATE REAL ESTATE

## FOR SALE

Manufacturers and Builders Opportunity

Reduce Large Rentals by Paying Investments

Excellent sites in Cambridge located within one mile of State House.

400,000 ft., 1500 ft. frontage on Charles River with permanent depth of water.

200,000 ft., with Railroad Spur Track.

250,000 ft. with large frontage on paved streets.

Above plots in whole or part; selling at low price to settle estate.

APPLY TO

**JAMES J. SCULLY**

21 FIRST ST. E. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Telephone Cambridge 86.



## OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY IS 16 YEARS OLDER THAN STATE

Editors Began Collection in  
1893 With Copies of All  
Territorial Papers.

HISTORY NOW SAID  
TO BE COMPLETE

Files Have Been Kept Up  
and Other Items Have  
Been Added.

SIXTEEN years before Oklahoma became a state a collection of archives and Oklahomaiana was begun through the organization of the Oklahoma Historical Society at Kingfisher. This was first a department of the territorial Press Association and the first items of the collection were copies of all the newspapers published in the territory together with such complete files of each as were available.

Therefore, now that Oklahoma is a full-fledged state more than a year old, it has a collection of interesting documents and publications far more complete than many states of several times this age can boast.

At a meeting of the editors of the territory in Kingfisher May 27, 1893, the historical association was organized and Feb. 21, 1895, it was chartered and made trustee of the commonwealth. The first custodian, W. P. Campbell, has been retained in this office ever since the foundation of the society. When the charter was granted the site was moved from Kingfisher to Norman, where the state university is located and in the buildings of which its headquarters were established. In 1901 by legislative act the society was removed to Oklahoma City, where the present headquarters are situated in fireproof rooms.

Brick walls, cement floor, iron ceiling and iron-lined doors make the collection comparatively safe, but in addition to these safeguards there is a police guard at all times. Steam heat and electric lights add to the comfort of those who work in the collection.

The feature begun at the organization of the society by the editors at Kingfisher, the collection of papers and other periodicals published in the territory, has been kept up, and at present there are about 6000 volumes on the shelves of the society, with 610 publications being regularly received.

An analysis shows that 554 of these are newspapers, 30 general and class magazines, 16 Indian publications and 10 historical. Altogether, including broken files and scattering issues, 1671 publications are represented on the shelves. Some of these date back to the early settlement of the Indian Territory part of the state. From a formative standpoint, the custodian says, Oklahoma's history collection is practically complete.

The society is controlled by a board of directors who are trustees of the state but are chosen by members of the society. Meetings are held on the first Saturday in June of each year. The present officers are: President, Jasper Sipes, Oklahoma City; vice-presidents, Frank H. Greer, Guthrie, J. B. Thoburn, Oklahoma City; secretary, Lon Wharton, Perry; treasurer, J. W. McNeal, Guthrie; librarian, Miss Edith Kneen, Oklahoma City.

### COUNT APPONYI COMING TO TALK ON ARBITRATION

PAAS—Count Albert Apponyi, leading statesman of Hungary, and former minister of public instruction and worship, will be a passenger on the steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm, sailing from Cherbourg today for New York.

The count, who is going to the United States on the joint invitation of the Civic Forum and the American Peace Society, will give a series of lectures on international arbitration with special reference to European armaments.

Robert Bacon, American ambassador, gave a dinner last evening in Apponyi's honor and later Baron D'Estournelles de Constant tendered him a reception, at which many of the government officials, members of the Chamber of Deputies and Senate and diplomats were present.

Count Apponyi is the son of Count George Apponyi, formerly chief justice of Hungary. He began a parliamentary career in 1872 and in 1902-04 was speaker of the House of Commons.

He has been a prolific writer for European and American magazines on aspects of law, international and national. He is a splendid linguist, speaking English fluently. As an orator he has few peers in a nation noted for its eloquent men.

### GUILTY IS MYLIUS CASE VERDICT.

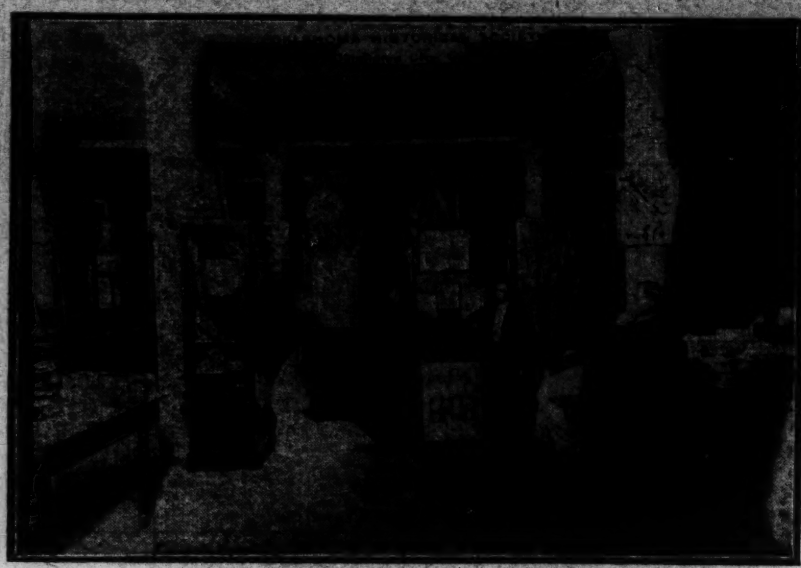
LONDON—Edward F. Mylius, London correspondent of the Liberator, a Paris newspaper, was today found guilty of criminal libel on King George. He was convicted on all three of the charges made against him and a prison sentence of one year was imposed.

### MR. TAFT SUPREME COURT'S HOST.

WASHINGTON—The President and Mrs. Taft gave the customary dinner last night to members of the supreme court at the White House.

### OYSTER BAY RESIDENCE BURNED.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—The home of William Walker, a New York broker, was destroyed by fire yesterday, causing loss estimated at \$200,000.



VIEW OF MAIN ROOM OF OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. W. P. Campbell, custodian, is seated by the desk; standing are Jasper Sipes, president of the society, and Lon Wharton, secretary; seated is Miss Edith Kneen, librarian.

### THE LIBRARY ALCOVE

By SAM WALTER FOSS.

ONE of the most difficult tasks a librarian has to perform is to make his reading public realize that the public library is an investment. There is money in it. By means of its assistance practical men can secure better employment, more responsible positions and greatly increased wages.

All this is a truism to the librarian, but it is a matter of great difficulty for him to make the general public believe it. It is certainly good news and he proclaims it loudly; but the people most interested and to whom the news would do the most good, persistently fail to realize the import of his words.

A very thoughtful address on this subject was recently given by Hiller C. Wellman, librarian of the Springfield public library. In this address he tells us of the great difficulty of informing the potential reader of the presence of books in the public library by the study of which he might easily better his present financial condition.

He speaks of a man who said apologetically: "I happened to be in the library and I thought I would ask if you had any books on waterworks; but of course I don't suppose you have." When the attendant showed him a considerable number of books on water, water supplies, waterworks and public sanitation his surprise was unbounded. "Why," he said, "I have been in the water department here for years and have used the library all my life, but I never supposed you had books on these subjects."

Mr. Wellman also speaks of a large contractor who wanted a special kind of gravel. This was found very easily in a nearby region from information contained in the "Geological Survey of Massachusetts"—a book easily consulted in the public library.

Mr. Wellman also tells of a young man who was enabled to "get a raise" from \$2.50 a day to \$3.50 from reading public library books on machines and machine design. Mr. Wellman adds: "There are hundreds of the brighter and more ambitious young workmen in this city who are using the library books on machinery, electrical engineering, steam boilers, wood working and a multitude of similar subjects."

He also gives a striking instance of a young fellow in one of the textile mills who, after he had been using the library a year or so, went up to the desk attendant one evening and said, "You may be interested to know that since you have been giving me those textile books I have invented and patented three successful loom devices. Two of them I have sold already to outside persons, and the third my own mill is going to buy, and they have just made me assistant superintendent." The public library of Springfield was constantly a profitable investment to this young man. He has found that it pays him liberal dividends in dollars and cents. There is money in it for him.

Mr. Wellman goes on to speak of the practical benefit and cash returns that come from the study of the United States Patent Gazette. The printers, the wood workers, the masons, the plumbers, the lithographers, can obtain practical suggestions from public library books which will have an absolute cash value to them.

The Springfield public library evidently believes in the widest publicity. If a collection of books remains unused on the shelves, though they may have great potential value they are simply space-fillers, dust gatherers and dead lumber. As has been said in this Alcove before the best book in the world is no good in the world if nobody in the world reads it. The Springfield public library, as is proved by its circulation figures, gets its books read.

Its percentage of fiction is much smaller than in most libraries, while its general circulation is much larger. It now has a circulation of over half a million, and there are only 19 or 20 libraries in the country that exceed this figure. This achievement has been accomplished by a progressive, tactful and liberal management of the library, combined with the hearty cooperation of the public.

There is great local patriotism in Springfield, much civic pride, and a determination on the part of the citizens

to make the city in every way the most desirable city possible. So the public library is generously supported, not only by funds of the City Library Association, but also by a liberal municipal appropriation.

Though the city is a very wealthy city it did not hesitate to accept Andrew Carnegie's great gift of a magnificent central library and three branch libraries. The citizens take especial pride in their library system, and the library management is determined that the citizens shall receive practical good from the library.

It is not to be inferred that the Springfield public library is used merely as a distributor of practical books; it has also a great cultural influence over the community and cultural development is in itself an investment of great value.

In another way such a library system is a good investment in the enhanced value it gives to real estate. There are many towns and cities that have come to be considered as fine residential locations because of their excellent systems of public schools. Prosperous and far-sighted people frequently take up homes in such places because of the educational facilities that are offered their children through the schools. People have been a little slower in reckoning the public library as a valuable and practical asset in the community. They are now beginning to see, however, that the library has an even broader educational function than the schools. Such people when it is possible adopt homes in a city of excellent library facilities rather than in a city whose library facilities are meager. Any city that follows the example of Springfield and deals liberally and generously with its public library system will find that the money thus expended is a practical and valuable investment.

### CONSERVATION PLAN IS GERMANY'S ANSWER ON POTASH QUESTION

WASHINGTON—Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, presented to Secretary Knox on Tuesday the answer of his government to the secretary's inquiry as to the reason for the action of the German government in imposing a penalty tax on the production of potash.

The German answer is voluminous, abounding in statistics relative to potash production and market prices for that commodity. It defends the action of the German government in imposing the penalty tax as a measure necessary to conserve the valuable potash deposits of the empire and protect them from speedy exhaustion, such as might be expected to follow a rigorous reduction in the price of potash resulting from unregulated competition between these syndicates and the independent potash miners.

Secretary Knox will take up the matter with the President.

### CALL LYNNFIELD TOWN MEETING

LYNNFIELD, Mass.—The selectmen have issued a call for a special town meeting Feb. 6 to consider questions relating to the use of Sautaug lake by the town of Peabody as a water supply. They will ask for authority to act for the town in the adjustment of the suit by Lynnfield against Peabody for lowering the lake and also for permission to sell to Peabody a tract of five acres bought several years ago by the town for park purposes.

### SIGNS LIPPITT CREDENTIALS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Governor Potter has affixed his signature to the parchment declaring that Col. Henry Frederick Lippitt has been elected United States Senator from Rhode Island. The document will be presented in the Senate by Senator Wetmore.

### BOSTON WOMAN TO MEET RULER.

VIENNA—Mrs. Francis Batcheller of Boston will be received by the Emperor in special audience at Schlenbrunn castle, the first time an American woman has been honored in this manner.

DOUBLE LEGAL STAMPS FORENOONS MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

# Houghton & Dutton Co.

NEW ENGLAND'S GREAT CASH HOUSE.

## We Have Purchased the Entire Silk Stock of a Prominent Temple Place Store

This Stock Is Now on Sale, and You Will Find That the Wholesale Prices on These Fabrics Are in Many  
Instances More Than We Ask for Them at Retail

Temple Place Price	Our Price	Buy \$1.25 and \$1.50 Silks at 68c	Temple Place Price	Our Price
36-Inch Black Beau de Soie.....1.39	89c	An accumulation of popular and seasonable weaves, including messalines, silk and wool fabrics, cashmere de soie, liberty satins and solid effects that are warranted for long service. 36-in. wide, in all desirable shades and colors.	36-Inch Black Taffeta.....89c	50c
36-Inch Black Beau de Soie.....1.25	79c		36-Inch Black Taffeta.....89c	69c
36-Inch Black Beau de Soie.....1.00	69c		36-Inch Black Messaline.....1.25	85c
36-Inch Imperial Duchess.....1.50	98c		36-Inch Black Taffeta.....1.50	98c
36-Inch Colored Messalines.....1.25	85c		18-Inch Messalines.....59c	39c

Silk Foulards—Polka dots, rings or fancy designs on different colored grounds; plenty of polka dots and a strong, serviceable cloth, 23 inches wide. Regularly sold at 69c a yard. During this sale our price will be only 55c

Foulards, Printed on Silk, Also the Satin Foulards—Goods that have formerly been priced up to 89c a yard; an odd variety of dress patterns, comprising nearly all colors and making a good assortment to select from. Price 39c

79c Silk Shantung—In a range of the best Spring shades, and actually one of the best values of the season. An excellent opportunity to secure these fabrics for auto, evening or street wear. Yard price on lot 49c

59c Colored Taffetas—In a fair range of the best and most popular colors, are very desirable for linings, under nets and dress purposes; they are strong, durable and an exceptional value for Messalines—No other fabric is to be so much in demand as this favorite for Spring; our two special widths, 24 and 26-inch, with all colors for your selection, will be marked at..... 29c

\$1.50 Moire Velour—In a small variety of odd colors and evening shades; also a 27-inch taffeta that usually retails for 98c a yard, in an assortment for dresses or petticoats. Price..... 59c

Satin Foulards—In the regular goods, blue ground with white dot, in all sizes. Always stylish; quantity limited, and these are now scarce. Price..... 69c

### CEREAL LABORATORY TO TEST ARID LANDS OF COLORADO URGED

DENVER—Practical experiment work in what may be termed adaptive cereal breeding is an undertaking which is receiving attention from Colorado men, and a movement is under way to secure a congressional appropriation to establish a botanical laboratory here for carrying on such work along lines particularly valuable to Colorado.

Bills have been introduced in Congress by Senator Guggenheim and Representative Taylor, providing for a \$10,000 government fund for such an institution, the usefulness of which is indicated by the good results that have been secured from the desert laboratory near Tucson, Ariz.

The utilization of non-irrigable arid lands for food and feed production is said to be one of the greatest economic problems confronting the people of the United States today. In the study and investigation of arid region plant growth the Tucson laboratory has borne a pioneer part. It was established under the direction of Frederick Coville, botanist in the federal department of agriculture, and Daniel T. MacDougal of New York, who secured from the Carnegie Institution the means.

### TWO PASSENGER TRAINS SEIZED BY MEXICAN REBELS

MEXICO CITY—Two passenger trains on the Mexican Central railway are in the hands of revolutionists at a point between Laguna and Ojoaliente in Chihuahua, according to telegrams received Tuesday night by government officials.

A railroad official said that the north-bound train which passed Chihuahua on Monday night and the south-bound train which left El Paso Tuesday morning, are halted.

Railway officials said all the Central railway wires north of Laguna were out of commission.

WASHINGTON—The report that the revolutionists of Mexico have cut the railway and telegraph line between Chihuahua and the frontier was confirmed in a telegram received by the state department today from American Vice Consul Leonard at Chihuahua.

Gustave Madero, brother of the Mexican revolutionists' leader in Mexico, arrived here. He says within the last month the army of the insurgents had increased from 5000 to 12,000 men.

PRESIDIO, Tex.—Outgeneraled and defeated, with more than 100 soldiers lost in battle, the federal forces of General Luque are divided and cooped up in the towns of Ojinaga and Cuchillo Parrado. General Luque, with less than 100 men, occupies Ojinaga, and Colonel Dorantes, with about 100 cavalry, is at Cuchillo Parrado. The insurgents occupy every road leading into both towns and will not permit provisions or forage to be carried in.

### FARMERS OBJECT TO REMOVAL OF PUBLIC HITCHING POSTS BY TOWNS

Middle Western Cities Are  
Having Much Discussion  
Over Problem.

### TRADE BOYCOTTS ARE THREATENED

Racks Cut Down, Opposition  
Has Forced Their Return  
Along Street.

WHETHER the hitching post, that time-honored institution of the small town, shall be allowed to remain or shall be chopped down on the pretext that it interferes with the march of civic progress is the question that is agitating several of the smaller cities of the middle West.

Several towns, looking at the problem merely from the esthetic side, chopped down the posts without more ado. Then dissensions arose. The farmers who do their trading in the towns of Hiawatha and Horton, in Kansas, served notice on the merchants that unless the posts were restored they would go elsewhere to buy their provisions.

Therefore as a matter of business self-protection new hitching racks were erected in these towns, although not without protest.

One attempt at a solution has been in the nature of a compromise in certain



TYPICAL BUSINESS STREET IN A MIDDLE WESTERN TOWN. Removal of public hitching posts, where farmers leave teams, has caused much discussion.

centers of rural trade. The posts have been kept, but they have been removed to back alleys or side streets, where they are not so noticeable from the railroad track or do not occupy the main business street.

Most of the middle West towns where this discussion has been raging do not have more than one main street, and often one street is all that the town can boast. To remove the hitching posts, therefore, presents on the face of it somewhat of a problem.

In Hutchinson, Kan., the discussion took something of a humane aspect and

resulted in a city ordinance that authorizes the police to take charge of each horse found tied without being covered with a warm blanket in winter. The animal is removed to a livery stable, where it is taken care of, and its owner can obtain his property again only by paying the necessary cost of feeding and shelter. This resulted from the fact that many farmers were in the habit of coming to town to do their trading and leaving their horses tied at the common hitching racks without shelter or protection from the cold winds of winter.

## INTEREST IN THE Wednesday Monitor

Is on the INCREASE  
The explanation is the  
Special Articles and Departments  
That appear each Wednesday  
These Features are

In Addition to All the Clean  
News of the Day

Price the same as usual  
All Newsstands. Two Cents



## 4 NIGHT SCHOOLS ON SOUTH SIDE

Three Elementary Institutions and One Commercial High School Are Located in This Part of City.

The Frederick W. Lincoln evening school is located on Broadway, near K street, South Boston. John J. Sheehan is principal. This is an evening elementary school having an enrolment of about 400 pupils.

There are classes in the usual elementary school subjects, in the English language for non-English-speaking people, and in millinery and dressmaking. The school is in session on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

The Franklin evening school is located on Walham street, South End. Clarence P. Coburn is principal.

This is an evening elementary school having an enrolment of over 1000 pupils, and the usual elementary school subjects are offered. There are also classes for non-English-speaking people who wish to learn the English language and for those who wish instruction in millinery and dressmaking.

This school is in session on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

The Bigelow evening school is located on Fourth and E streets, South Boston, and John W. Lillis is principal. This school is an elementary school and has an enrolment of 1700 pupils.

Instruction is offered to those who have been obliged to leave the elementary day schools before graduating, to those who wish to prepare for civil service examinations, to those non-English-speaking people who wish to learn the English language and to those who desire to study embroidery, dressmaking and millinery.

This school is in session Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

The South Boston evening high school is located on Thomas park, South Boston. James T. Thomas is principal. This is a commercial high school and has an enrolment of 1229 pupils. The school is in session on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock. Following are the courses of study:

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY.  
7:30 TO 8:30.

	Points
English Composition I.....	3
English Composition II.....	3
Pennmanship I.....	3
Pennmanship II.....	3
Commercial Arithmetic.....	3
Bookkeeping I.....	3
Bookkeeping II.....	3
Phonography I.....	3
Phonography II.....	3
Phonography III.....	3
Typewriting I.....	3
Typewriting II.....	3
Typewriting III.....	3
Literature I, II and III.....	3
Commercial Law.....	3
8:30 TO 9:30.	
English Composition I.....	3
English Composition II.....	3
Pennmanship I.....	3
Pennmanship II.....	3
Commercial Arithmetic.....	3
Bookkeeping I.....	3
Bookkeeping II.....	3
Phonography I.....	3
Phonography II.....	3
Phonography III.....	3
Typewriting I.....	3
Typewriting II.....	3
Typewriting III.....	3
Commercial Geography.....	3

BROOKLINE TESTING DRAMA  
COURSE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Miss Alice Howard Spaulding, teacher of English literature in the Brookline high school, has introduced what is said to be the first course in the technique of the drama in any school of this kind in the world.

The course covers the periods from the beginnings of the drama to the present day and its object is to create interest in the dramatic branch of English literature.

The course is for seniors only and is chiefly carried on by the pupils themselves.

It is pioneer work on the part of Miss Spaulding and accordingly she is proceeding cautiously under the eyes of the school committee of Brookline. The trustees of the public library have come to her assistance by securing the books necessary for the scholars and the local library in the high school is also fast growing in dramatic material.

Miss Spaulding said last evening:

"The prescribed course of reading comprises 'Abraham and Isaac' and 'Everyman' to illustrate the beginnings of drama. They are followed by Christopher Marlowe's 'Jew of Malta' and 'Edward II.' From Shakespeare I have chosen 'The Merchant of Venice,' 'Macbeth,' 'Julius Caesar' and 'Antony and Cleopatra,' which is practically college admission English. Dryden's 'All for Love,' alleged to have been based on 'Antony and Cleopatra,' 'Aureng Zebe' and 'The Conquest of Granada' give us our taste of restoration comedy. Goldsmith's 'She Stoops to Conquer,' Sheridan's 'Rivals' and 'The School for Scandal,' Lytton's 'Richelieu' and 'The Lady of Lyons,' and 'Virginia,' a heavy poetic tragedy by Sheridan Knowles, bring us down to the Victorian dramatists.

"I have thought it best to include a little poetic drama and have chosen Browning's 'The Blot on the Scutcheon' and Swinburne's 'Chastelard.' Ibsen's 'Pillars of Society' and 'A Doll's House' give us our introduction to the heavy problem play and 'The League of Youth' and 'The Enemy of the People' show us his earlier work. Bernard Shaw is represented by 'You Never Can Tell,' 'Candida,' 'The Devil's Disciple,' 'Caesar and Cleopatra' and 'The Man of Destiny.' We read 'The Importance of Being Earnest,' by Wilde. 'Paola and Francesca' and 'Herod' by Stephen Phillips illustrate very well the modern poetical drama, while we find in 'The Faith Healer' of Moody one of the latest examples of the purely American play.



(Photo by Notman.)  
MISS ALICE HOWARD SPAULDING.  
Teacher of English literature in the Brookline high school.

"We do not read anything of Pinero's, nor do we dwell at all upon the other modern playwrights of America and England. Possibly we may read 'Trelawney

of the Wells,' since it is now being played and may come to Boston later. But there is one thing I cannot do, and that is recommend any play which plays in a Boston theater. The policy of the school committee is against such advertising. The scholars, however, do go to the best plays and we discuss them in class."

## POWDER HEARING POSTPONED.

WILMINGTON, Del.—The final hearing in the case of the government against the E. I. DuPont de Nemours Powder Company, charged with violating the Sherman anti-trust law, which was to have been held Feb. 15, has been postponed until March 1.

## EDWIN GINN ON CANAL FORTS

FORTIFICATION of the Panama canal, which is being urged by President Taft, is opposed by Edwin Ginn, who established the World Peace Foundation (the International School of Peace), in the following opinion as to the effect of such a policy:

The question of fortifying the isthmian canal is now before us and is likely to have a strong bearing upon international affairs. If we feel that it is necessary to fortify this canal in order to protect ourselves from encroachment, it will show to the whole world a distrust of others that they do not show toward us.

Can we, one of the most powerful nations on the globe, afford to put ourselves in such a position? I do not deprecate so much the \$15,000,000 or \$30,000,000 that will be wasted in such fortifications, or the expense of keeping them up, as showing in such a pronounced way our distrust of other nations.

Would it not be well at this time to consider carefully the necessity for any fortification of the canal, to consider the security of its position 3000 to 5000 miles away from any force that could seriously menace it, to consider the peaceful relations existing between ourselves and others and the very strong desire of all nations to maintain these relations, the necessity, in fact, for retaining them for the self-interest of all; and in addition to this situation to consider our natural advantages and power—to consider also the general sentiment of the world in favor of unfortified highways of commerce, and the almost certain establishment at the Hague of a judicial court for settling the difficulties that may arise between the nations which will practically remove the dangers of collision between them?

Now what would be the effect of our fortifying this isthmian canal? Would it interfere with the growing good will and trust between the nations? Supposing this good will should result in the near future in the governments of the world establishing a small international army and navy that could safeguard the interests of all, what would be the value of the money spent on this canal in comparison to the great saving that would result to us in such an establishment? Are not the risks of fortifying this canal greater to us and to the other nations than the risk of its destruction?

## Army and Navy News

## Today's Army Orders.

Maj. F. Sayre, from captain eighth cavalry to major-ninth cavalry.

Capt. W. J. Kendrick, from first lieutenant seventh cavalry to captain eighth cavalry, and proceed to the Philippines division.

First Lieut. F. E. Davis, from second lieutenant eighth cavalry to first lieutenant seventh cavalry.

First Lieut. D. Elliott, to San Francisco and proceed to the Philippines on transport March 6.

## Army Notes.

WASHINGTON—Capt. Frederick W. Sladen will succeed Col. Frederick W. Sibley as commandant of cadets at the West Point military academy next week. For the last five years he has been captain in the fourteenth infantry, acting as secretary to the general staff in Washington, and on taking up his duties at West Point will assume the rank and pay of a lieutenant colonel.

## Navy Orders.

Capt. R. F. Lopez, commissioned a captain in the navy from Jan. 7, 1911. Lieut. Commander G. T. Pettengill, commissioned a lieutenant commander in the navy from Oct. 14, 1910.

Lieut. H. F. Leary, detached duty naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md.; to duty as assistant to the inspector of engineering, Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., connection fitting out the Trippa, and duty on board when placed in commission.

Lieut. I. F. Dortch, detached duty the Delaware, to duty the Hartford.

Lieut. E. Durr and Lieut. W. T. Lightle, commissioned lieutenants in the navy from July 1, 1910.

Ensigns F. H. Babcock, R. A. Burg, E. G. Blakeslee, C. L. Best, W. D. Brereton, Jr., A. G. Dibrell, G. A. Duncan, D. F. Ducey, F. P. Conger, W. R. Carter, J. B. Clark, A. S. Carpenter, G. H. Emerson, E. J. Estess, E. Guthrie, D. T. Hunter, K. Heron, L. Jordan, Jr., J. James, J. C. Jennings, J. L. Kauffman, H. B. McClary, H. B. Labhardt, H. B. Le Bourgcois, W. R. Munroe, J. D. Moore, A. G. Olsen, J. A. Nelson, S. S. Payne, L. S. Stewart, W. Smith, L. C. Stark, J. D. Smith and R. E. Rogers, commissioned ensigns in the navy from June 6, 1910.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. A. Garrison, commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the navy from June 27, 1910.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. J. Holman, commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the navy from Sept. 21, 1910.

Assistant Surgeon C. McI. George and Assistant Surgeon L. Sheldon, Jr., commissioned assistant surgeons in the navy from Dec. 24, 1910.

Paymaster W. C. Fite, commissioned a paymaster in the navy from May 25, 1910.

Paymaster J. A. Bull, commissioned a paymaster in the navy from Aug. 2, 1910.

Passed Assistant Paymaster T. P. Balenger, commissioned a passed assistant paymaster in the navy from Jan. 2, 1911.

Assistant Paymaster R. W. Clark, commissioned an assistant paymaster in the navy from Jan. 3, 1911.

Chaplain L. N. Taylor, commissioned a chaplain in the navy from Dec. 23, 1910.

Chief Boatswain A. Madsen, commissioned a chief boatswain in the navy from May 16, 1910.

Chief Machinist A. T. Percival, commissioned a chief machinist in the navy from March 3, 1910.

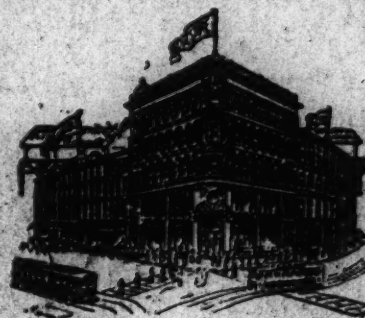
Paymaster's Clerk F. Hunt, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the navy, duty on board the New Jersey and Missouri.

CHICAGO SCHOOL  
BUDGET TOTAL IS  
NEARLY \$15,000,000

CHICAGO—The public school budget for 1911, totaling \$14,841,363.69, has been passed by the board of education.

Of this amount less than two thirds is available for the education department—far less than could be used advantageously, according to the report of Supt. Ella Flagg Young, filed through the finance committee.

For new school buildings, the total available is \$5,134,222.63. The fund available for educational purposes amounts to \$9,707,140.96.

Odd Pieces in  
Furniture

THE lover of odd pieces will find a delightful opportunity to gratify his or her tastes by a visit to our Store. The remainder of the Stock of one of the best retail furniture stores in Boston—Murch & Loomis of 100 Portland Street—is now at our main store and some really choice pieces may be had at almost your own price.

Frank Ferdinand inc.

2260 Washington Street, Near Dudley Terminal

## RHODE ISLAND IS SMALLEST STATE

Founding by Roger Williams in 1636, Story of the State Shows, Was to Insure Religious Liberty.

RHODE ISLAND, the smallest state in the Union, with an area of only 1250 square miles, was one of the original 13 colonies. It formerly had two capitals, Newport and Providence; the latter city is now the seat of government, and contains a fine new state house, the old capitol in Providence being occupied by the Rhode Island Citizens Historical Association. Rhode Island received its name in 1644 from the Dutch, the words signifying "red island." Its popular title is "Little Rhody." The state's motto is "Hope," and its flower the violet.

The first English settlement in Rhode Island was made at Providence in 1636, by Roger Williams, whose religious opinions had caused his expulsion from Massachusetts. James Bryce, in his introduction to Richman's "Rhode Island and Its Making," says that Williams was the first apostle in New England of the theory of absolute freedom for the individual in matters of religion, with the consequent denial of the right of the civil magistrate to intermeddle in any wise with such matters. Mr. Bryce declares that Roger Williams was the founder of Rhode Island in a clearer and ampler sense than any other single man—scarcely excepting William Penn—was the founder of any other American colony.

## Charter Is Liberal

The charter granted by Charles II. to the colony was so liberal in its provisions that it remained the fundamental law of the state till 1842. The charter was temporarily suspended from 1686 to 1687 by Sir Edmund Andros, who, however, was never able to obtain possession of the original document. Andros was deposed in 1689, and a new government was immediately organized under the old form.

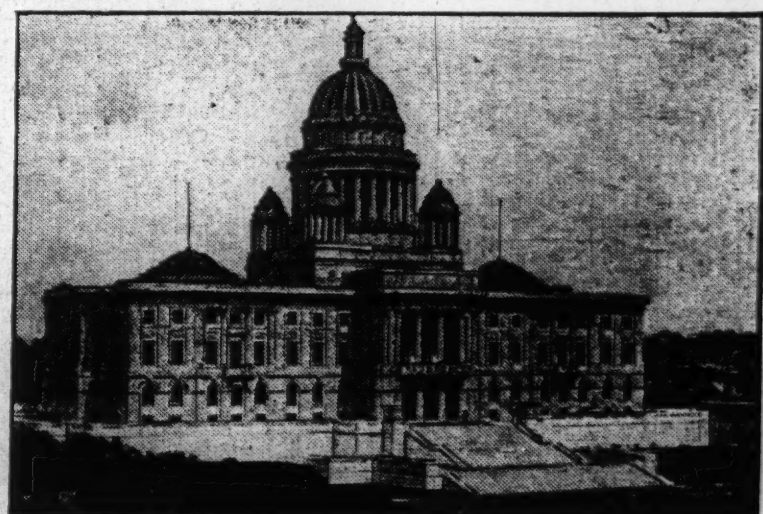
A people's convention in 1841 framed a new constitution, which action precipitated a crisis, culminating in "Dorr's Rebellion," and the adoption of a new constitution in 1842 which went into effect in 1843. Under this charter suffrage was limited, about 9500 men composing the electorate in 1840 out of a population of 109,000. The present suffrage laws were adopted in 1888.

Rhode Island was the last of the states to ratify the federal constitution in 1790. "Little Rhody," however, made a declaration of independence which was signed May 4, 1776, two months before the united "declaration" of the states.

Rhode Island has today, according to the census just taken 508,5 people to the square mile, thus leading all the states in the matter of density of population. Second in the density list is Massachusetts, with 418.3 people to the square mile, while Nevada stands at the foot with only seven tenths of a person to the mile. The present population of Rhode Island is given as 542,674, an increase in a decade of more than 118,000, or 26.6 per cent. This increase was confined to the manufacturing centers, such as Providence, Pawtucket, Central Falls, Woonsocket, Warwick, Bristol and Cumberland.

## Products Are Many

The principal articles of manufacture are cotton goods, foundry and machine shop products, rubber boots and shoes, clothing, gold and silver products, electrical apparatus and supplies, bread and bakery products, files, flour and grit, carriages and wagons, jewelry, hosiery, paints, silk goods, packed meat, woolen and worsted goods. In the first six



RHODE ISLAND'S NEW CAPITOL, PROVIDENCE.

Of Georgia marble, built at cost of \$3,018,416, including grounds, furnishings and decorations, and occupied on Jan. 1, 1900.

months of 1910 there were 213 textile mills proposed or built in the United States, and of this number Rhode Island contributed 17, placing this state in fourth rank. Rhode Island stands almost at the top in woolen mill activities; Massachusetts and New York are only slightly ahead of her.

John J. Dunn, secretary of the state board of agriculture, who is also secretary of the state conservation commission, says it has been conclusively shown that Rhode Island offers exceptional advantages and opportunities to persons who would engage in farming. The crop-raising quality of the soil is excellent, and near by are the largest markets of the country, New York and Boston, making it possible to send everything raised while still fresh to places where it is in demand.

Orcharding in the state is going forward with rapid strides. One grower harvested 1600 barrels of apples, for which he received an average of \$6 a barrel. In a corn exhibition at Worcester Rhode Island took many prizes. The state is now reaping an annual harvest of over \$110,000 from its leased oyster beds in Narragansett bay.

Brown University in Providence has made remarkable growth in the past 10 years under the leadership of President W. H. P. Faunce. It now has 120 courses of study and about 1000 students. The Women's College has been made an integral part of the university. The state college at Kingstown is also making fine progress, with 300 students.

## Population Shows Increase

The present population of the four leading cities of Rhode Island shows a gratifying increase in the past 10 years.

Providence has 234,326, an increase of 27.8 per cent, as compared with 175,597 in 1900; Pawtucket has 31,622, against 29,231 in 1900; Woonsocket has 38,125, against 28,204 in 1900; Newport has 27,140, against 22,034 in 1900.

Providence is the second city in New England, both as regards population and wealth, and is making great advance commercially. It has always been noted for its high social rank. The new state capitol, which is one of the architectural ornaments of the city, was occupied by the General Assembly and state officers Jan. 1, 1900. The structure, grounds, furnishings and decorations cost \$3,018,416. White Georgia marble and brick were used in the construction of

the building. Its total length is 333 feet; depth of central part, 133 feet; width of square base of dome, 89 feet; diameter of dome proper (only marble dome in United States), 50 feet; height to top of statue, 235 feet. A translation of the Latin inscription around the interior of the dome, from Tacitus, is: "Rare felicity of the times when it is permitted to think as you like and say what you think."

## Money Turned Back

In the great reception room hang the picture of Washington by Gilbert Stuart and the splendid portrait of Gen. Nathaniel Greene by Carl Melchers. Another striking portrait is that of Sir Edmund Andros by Batchelder. Near by it hangs the picture of Gov. Joseph Wanton, who was one of the governors under the royal charter and was deposed by the state because he refused to sign the military commissions of officers elected by the General Assembly. It has been considered worthy of note that the state treasury \$30,244.23, as a balance left of appropriations after all expenses had been paid.

Newport is one of the most famous places of summer resort in the United States. Besides its location on a commodious harbor, its bathing facilities, its superb drives, and costly summer residences, it has many natural attractions, and several objects of large historical interest. Newport asserts it had the first public school opened in America (1640), and the oldest newspaper in the United States, the Mercury, established by James Franklin, a nephew of Benjamin, in 1758. Among the notable structures is the Old Stone Mill, or Round Tower, in Touro park, said by some antiquaries to have been built by the Norsemen 500 years before the arrival of Columbus.

TEXAS OIL FIRM  
INVADES DENVER

DENVER—John W. Gates, through his \$20,000,000 "Texas Oil Company, is preparing to invade Denver.

The Texas company has acquired an option from Crawford Hill on two blocks of land bounded by Fox street, West Thirty-eighth and Fortieth avenues and the Colorado & Southern tracks, upon which probably will be erected a storage tank with a capacity of 250,000 gallons.



# MENDELSSOHN'S CHILDHOOD HAPPY

Called "Fairy Prince of Music" Because Poverty Was Unknown, He Was Yet Unspoiled Genius and Greatly Loved.

ABOUT a hundred years ago in a beautiful home in Hamburg, Germany, lived two remarkable children, Felix and Fanny Mendelssohn. They were the grand-children of Moses Mendelssohn, one of the noblest representatives of true humanity, whom Lessing has made famous in his play of "Nathan the Wise." Little Felix was very fond of his grandfather and would listen with eager interest to the stories that he told regarding the origin of the family name and his early boyhood days.

Abraham Mendelssohn, the father of Fanny and Felix, was an active merchant who had acquired great wealth and who possessed many striking traits of mind and character.

Leah, or Lilla Solomon Mendelssohn, their mother, was a rare type of woman, whose whole life was given to the fulfillment of duty and a loving desire to promote the welfare of others. She taught her children their music lessons, beginning with Felix when he was but three years old, and with Fanny when she was seven.

Felix was a wonderful child. He loved the woods, and after listening to the rustling of the leaves and the singing of the birds he would go home and describe what he had heard by playing on the piano. Fanny always listened with delight to these music stories of her little brother Felix. The love existing between these two children was one of the sweetest the world has ever known. They played and studied together, and were very busy little people.

Fortnightly they had a concert in their home. Felix composed the music, which was played on the piano by Fanny, a younger sister sang, and their brother Paul played the violin. Oftentimes their young friends would assist by playing some other instruments, and little Felix, standing on a stool, would lead the small orchestra. Papa and Mamma Mendelssohn were greatly pleased with these concerts and invited their friends to come and listen to the remarkable compositions of their gifted boy.

When Felix was 11 years old he could speak French, German and English and had composed more than 50 pieces of music. His teacher, the famous Zelter, was very proud of Felix and assisted him with his compositions. Zelter was a friend of the great German poet, Goethe.

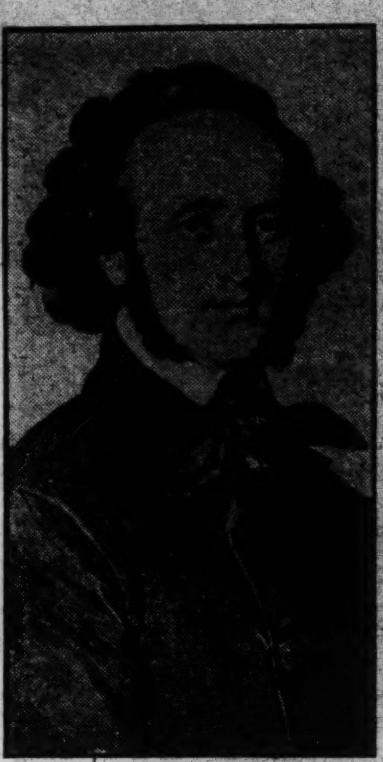
When Mendelssohn was 12 years old, he went with his music teacher to visit Goethe, who was then an old man. Goethe loved the wonderful child musician, and often invited guests to hear him play. Felix made numerous visits to Goethe and they frequently wrote letters to each other.

Young Mendelssohn enjoyed reading English books, especially the plays of Shakespeare, which he read over and over again. He was also fond of the poems and stories of Sir Walter Scott. At 17 years of age, he and his sister Fanny studied Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream." They were so delighted with the fairy story that Felix wrote one of his most beautiful compositions and called it the "Overture to Midsummer Night's Dream."

This composition first revealed Mendelssohn's greatness to the world. When we hear this overture played by an orchestra we can easily imagine ourselves in fairyland, listening to the songs of elves and woodland sprites. Mendelssohn visited Scotland to see Sir Walter Scott, and was so deeply impressed by the scenery of that country that he wrote in music form what he saw. He called one of these compositions written after this visit to the British Isles "The Fingal's Cave Overture."

Like all great musicians young Mendelssohn wished to visit Italy, that wonderful land of art and music. He spent some time there, then went to France to visit Paris. He spent some time in England and was a friend of Queen Victoria, who loved to sing his songs.

Young Felix loved whatever was beautiful, he wished for what was good, always did his best and sought the truth in all things. His character was one of



FELIX MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY.

sweetness, kindness, and truthfulness. Born and reared in the "lap of luxury," he never tasted the bitterness of poverty that was experienced by Haydn, Mozart or Schubert. As a child, he was

## WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

THE selected editorial comments to-day from American and Canadian papers deal with the proposed reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada.

### AMERICAN.

NEW YORK SUN—In looking back over the history of reciprocity between Canada and the United States, the early negotiations—that failed, the success of Lord Elgin in securing the treaty of 1854, the abrogation of that treaty for political rather than for commercial reasons, and the futile later attempts to restore reciprocal relations, one is struck with the difficulty always experienced in dealing not only with conflicting interests but with national prejudices and even with indifference to the benefits derivable from freer trade under a system adjusted to the protective policies of the two countries.

WASHINGTON HERALD—President Taft's message to Congress transmitting the new reciprocal trade agreement with Canada is a document worthy of careful perusal. It is a broad and statesmanlike utterance, wonderfully lucid in its expression, logical in the arrangement of its ideas, and convincing as to the necessity and advantage of the new commercial relations. The argument which Mr. Taft presents in behalf of reciprocity is so logical and accurate that his appeal for speedy legislation ought to be promptly heeded.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—It is the larger good at which President Taft and his advisers are aiming—at a friendly extension northward of the sphere of American activities and influence. They are convinced that the cost of that extension will weigh little in comparison with its ultimate benefits. It may take the representatives of certain sections of the country some time to see this, but in the end the view of the makers of the treaty is likely to prevail—that the initiation of such an experiment as the Taft administration has now undertaken will be entitled to rank as a notable contribution to the cause of political fraternity on this continent, as well as to the cause of economic progress.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL—The reciprocity agreement effected by the American and Canadian representatives and laid before Congress and Parliament, . . . is seen to be a bolder and more far-reaching convention between two protectionist countries than was anticipated. It has made a profound impression in the United States and Canada and excited the liveliest interest in Great Britain. That it is an event of the first political importance in this country and in Canada, there can be no question.

CHICAGO INTER OCEAN—The effect of the agreement, if ratified, would be to reduce the cost in this country of a number of important forest products and of fish and other food products. As the Canadian duties on these food products, as well as on certain manufactures, are also reduced or abolished, the further effect would be to enlarge our Canadian market not only for these manufactures but also for farm products in certain mining and other Canadian districts which naturally draw such supplies from this side the border.

INDIANAPOLIS STAR—The President asserts that this agreement does not violate the protective policy of his party, and he is to be commended for his effort to accomplish, by means of it, something of definite advantage to the people; something that would immediately reduce the high cost of living and widen the commercial intercourse with "our good neighbor" on the north of us. If he is to be thwarted in his effort by

beloved by all who knew him. As a business man, he was loyal and unselfish, and worked for the general good of mankind. From the well-springs of his own pure heart he filled the lives of his friends with love and sunshine. We are told that he was a brilliant conversationalist and possessed a keen sense of humor.

His musical works were influenced by the Bible, the classics, and the beauties of nature. In his oratorio "St. Paul" we find a testimony of his Christian earnestness. In all his compositions there is a spontaneity and beauty that reaches the hearts of all true lovers of musical expression. By the purity, strength and beauty of his works he has won the title "The Fairy Prince of Music."

Mendelssohn's greatest production is the oratorio "Elijah," the words of which are taken from the Bible—I Kings xix. Besides his other oratorio, "St. Paul," he wrote a beautiful sacred cantata, "The Hymn of Praise," in which he gave expression to his favorite theme, "All that has life and breath, sing to the Lord." The principal characteristics of his compositions are grace, elegance and culture.

Besides the oratorios mentioned, his works comprise five symphonies, the best known of which are the "Scottish," the "Italian" and the "Reformation;" four overtures, "Ruy Blas," "Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage," "Hebrides" and "Melusina;" a dramatic cantata, "Valpurgis Night," and among other piano music the beautiful "Songs Without Words." In addition to these is a long list of psalms, hymns, anthems, and cantatas.

this Congress, he would be supported by the country in calling an extra session of the next one, which might, by Democratic votes, make effective a commercial arrangement that is altogether to be desired.

KANSAS CITY STAR—Nothing more encouraging has emanated from the White House for a long time than the authoritative understanding that the President will push the Canadian reciprocity plan with the next Congress, which will have a Democratic House, if the present Congress fails to act, or acts adversely on the proposition.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—The agreement should be ratified on broad, national, progressive grounds. To reject it because of imagined, apprehended, or slight injuries to a few is to stultify ourselves, to make a mock of our whole tariff, revision movement, to throw all economic and scientific tests and arguments to the winds.

NEW HAVEN (Conn.) PALLADIUM—The cost of living is today the paramount problem of the American people, and as the President sees at least a partial solution of it in a reciprocity treaty with Canada he should be supported in his latest endeavor for improved commercial relations with a foreign power.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) REPUBLICAN—The reciprocity agreement agreed to by the American executive and the Canadian ministry is something worth while. Instead of skimming timidly around on the surface of the tariff situation between the two countries, we have been the custom in all reciprocity schemes under the standard regime, the United States government now expresses a willingness to use a battering ram against extended stretches of the high tariff wall, and the Canadian government is evidently willing to reciprocate on that basis.

MANCHESTER (N. H.) UNION—There is much more to be gained than can possibly be lost by the pursuing of a neighborly policy toward Canada, and besides, it is coming to be pretty well understood that the advantage is not all on one side. There was a time when Canada was more anxious for reciprocity than the people of the United States showed themselves to be, but that time has passed.

### CANADIAN.

OTTAWA (Ont.) CITIZEN—It is impossible to say at this stage whether the negotiations will be crystallized into a formal treaty by the authorities in Washington and Ottawa, but in any event the present development looks favorable for the future relations of the two countries.

ST. JOHN (N. B.) TELEGRAPH—There are no entanglements. There will be no treaty to be construed in Washington. There will be no disturbance of trade or manufacturing in Canada. This country is left perfectly free. Its relations with Britain and with the Empire are in no sense affected, compromised or endangered. But, if the proposed schedules are ratified, the Dominion, by reason of the courage and wisdom of its Liberal government, will beyond question reap an enlarged measure of prosperity through the opening up of a vast market for our goods.

TORONTO (Ont.) MAIL-EMPIRE—The bargain, as President Taft points out, is conducive to the interests of the United States in that it gives that country access to our natural resources, and

## WELLESLEY STUDENT VOTE NEARLY 2 TO 1 AGAINST SUFFRAGE

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Woman suffrage does not appeal to the majority of Wellesley College students as a civic right or privilege to be desired by them.

This was determined Tuesday when the result of a ballot taken under the auspices of the Equal Suffrage League showed the sentiment to be nearly 2 to 1 against the question, "Are you in favor of the extension of suffrage to women?"

Replies were received from 850 students, of whom 290 welcomed the right to ballot, while 557 concluded that their present political status is not objectionable. The result was a great surprise to the hundred members of the Equal Suffrage League.

On the other hand the members of the faculty proved to be strongly in favor of woman suffrage. Out of 45 replies, 36 favored suffrage, while but nine opposed it.

The vote by classes on the question submitted was as follows: 1911, no 103, yes 83; 1912, no 118, yes 66; 1913, no 115, yes 59; 1914, no 195, yes 67. This indicates that the percentage in favor of suffrage increases with the age of the voter. In the freshman class but 25 per cent design the ballot; in the sophomore class the percentage was 33; in the junior year the percentage increased to 36, while 44 per cent of the seniors favored the ballot. Among the faculty 80 per cent were in favor.

The result of the ballots was announced at the meeting of the Equal Suffrage League. Miss Myra Morgan, '12, was elected president of the league.

## B. & M. HELPS OUT LYNDONVILLE, VT.

LYNDONVILLE, Vt.—This town will profit by large expenditures made by the new management of the Boston & Maine railroad as \$100,000 is to be expended in improving the railroad shops here.

Specifications for the improvements are now in the hands of contractors and it is expected that two weeks will see the contract awarded.

When completed it will be possible to repair more locomotives at the shops here than before and probably the work of the Connecticut & Passumpsic division will be largely done at Lyndonville.

LYNN STATION TO BE MOVED. LYNN, Mass.—The outward depot of the Boston & Maine in this city will be taken to Durham, N. H., and there reconstructed in exact detail. The removal of the station is brought about through the work of separating the railroad grade crossings in this city and the widening of the roadbed for four tracks.

## At the Railway Terminals

Signal Engineer John D. Young of the Boston & Maine is changing interlocking and circuits to conform with the tunnel electrification between Hoosac Tunnel station and North Adams.

The New Haven will provide special accommodations tomorrow from New Bedford to the Fore River plant, via Boston and East Braintree, for a large party on route to the launching of the New Bedford, Martha Vineyard and Nantucket Steamboat Company's steamship Sankaty.

The private Pullman car Constitution, occupied by Robert N. Stewart and party, will be attached to the Boston & Albany's Wolverine express from South station at 2 o'clock this afternoon en route to Los Angeles, Cal., via New Orleans, Tampico, Mexico City and El Paso, over the New York Central, Queen and Crescent, Southern Pacific and Mexican National roads.

Commissary department of the Boston & Maine is relieving cafe cars at Boston with dining cars as fast as possible for overhauling at the Concord shops.

Superintendent of Power House James Lang, of the Boston Terminal Company, is erecting poles and constructing power cable runways from the power house to the Port Point channel roll-lift draw-bridge.

Signal Engineer Charles F. Bacon of Boston Terminal Company is installing 10 electric illuminated signs over the midway ticket windows to show at a distance whether they are open.

a larger market in the Dominion. It is also calculated to commend itself to our neighbors because it makes a British-Canadian preferential system impossible. With Canada receiving free of duty the agricultural products of the United States, Britain could not give us a tariff preference without also giving a preference gratuitously to the country which rigorously excludes her manufactures.

MONTREAL (Que.) STAR—The Liberal party, in days gone by, were accused of annexation proclivities, but it has lived down that name and has proven its loyalty to the Empire in more ways than one. All loyal Canadians will hope that the Liberal party is not now entering on a misguided unpatriotic course.

Surely it is not going back. If retrograde steps are contemplated, well may we look forward to calamity. Let us, however, exercise patience and forbearance while the new policy is under discussion. Let us as Canadians and not as partisans, take a broad patriotic view of the situation and resist all temptation to make mere party capital out of the projected change.

## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

IT IS hardly to be thought of a man or a woman owning a musical instrument—a piano, a harp, a violin, or what not—sadly out of tune, that he or she would not wish to have the instrument put in tune, if it could be done as well as not, and that by the owner of the instrument, and at no expense. This would especially seem to be the case if the instrument were one that must be used on any and all occasions, in greeting all sorts and conditions of men. The mere fact that in this particular instance the instrument under consideration chances to be the human voice does not alter the conditions to any appreciable extent.

When one's piano is out of tune it is very permissible for him to say that the one who tuned it last did a poor job and that there had not been time to have the work repeated. Or he could say it was a poor instrument, in the first place, and never was in good tune. But when it comes to a consideration of the human voice, every man is his own tuner. It is within his power to tune it up to whatever pitch he may desire. It is merely a matter of his own volition. It is a rare exception when the owner of a voice cannot make it sound pleasant, if he will. He may not have very much of an ear for music, but it is quite probable that he is able to pick out the pleasant voices of the persons he meets. He knows he does not like a voice that rasps upon his ear or one that makes it difficult for him to understand because of careless and imperfect enunciation.

There are voices which, even in ordinary conversation, have a distinct charm in all their tones. Yet they do not appear to be striving for effect. They are the natural, happy possessions of their owners. It is a mistake for parents to think that they have taught their children to talk merely because their offspring have learned to put intelligible words together. Teaching a child to talk should mean teaching it to talk in sounds that are pleasant and agreeable. One may know how to pick out the notes on a violin and yet be unable to play so that any one would feel like calling the player a violinist. The true merit of the performer rests in his ability to blend the

notes in a way that will make them pleasingly melodious.

In many of the cities of the land nowadays, the hand organ and street piano men are not allowed to regale the public until their instruments have been properly inspected and passed upon. The charm of human society might be increased if there were appointed judges to pass upon the voices of all those who are to go forth and through the spoken word greet the ears of their fellow men. No doubt a good many voices would be found to be needlessly out of tune.

DOES the man who shaves himself wear a pleaster face than the one who has the barber shave him? While there are at hand no carefully kept statistics, it is generally believed that self-shaving men are the more pleasant to meet and greet. Some of our wisest students of human nature, having in mind the broad welfare of the race, insist that every man should be compelled to shave himself every morning before beginning his day's work. They maintain that any man who is made to make a study of his face while he shaves himself is certain to be chastened, humbled and improved, by a study of his features in the mirror, until he is sure to be more tolerant and forgiving toward all mankind. Also, that if the corners of his mouth show a disposition to drop down, and make him look as if it will be possible for him to say or do some unkind thing to somebody before the day is over, a study of himself in the glass will tend to make him sweeten up his features somewhat and seek to appear more safe and sociable. Perhaps when the poet Burns wrote the lines—

O wad some power the giftie gie us  
To see ourselves as others see us!  
It wad frae monie a blunder free us,  
And foolish notion,

he might have added, had the poetic necessities permitted, "and unpleasant facial expression" as well.

No doubt there is a whole world of truth in the saying that every one's face is his or her fortune—or misfortune, as the face and the case may be. A pleasant face is a favorable introduction and if it can be followed up with a good mind and a good heart, success and the favor of friends are assured. It is an undisputed fact nowadays that persons grow to be more and more like the ideals toward which they aspire. This is said to hold true in a physical as well as in a spiritual sense. If while taking his morning shave a man should find that his face was not as he fancied his ideal man's face ought to be, no doubt he would set before his mind's eye the pattern which he would try to have his features resemble. And that would help some.

If, as the men have facetiously loved to assert, women have ever been prone to peep into a mirror every chance they get, may it not be that this trait, operating through generation after generation, has resulted in their finally becoming "the fairer sex," largely for the reason that they have studied their features more carefully and purposefully, to mold them nearer to their ideal of true beauty? If this can be proved, let the men be encouraged to cultivate the looking-into-the-mirror habit, by all means. Perhaps by "holding the mirror up to nature"—human nature—as it shines forth in men's faces, the latter may become more comely and kindly.

UNAPPRECIATIVE.  
The moon's ungrateful, seems to me,  
For while we sing its praises,  
As any one can plainly see,  
It's up there making phases.

## PULLMAN BERTH RATE REDUCTION GOES INTO FORCE

WASHINGTON—New and lower charges for Pullman berths went into effect at 12 o'clock last night.

The commerce commission ordered a reduction in the rates on upper berths amounting to 20 per cent; that is, the rate hereafter will be for an upper 80 per cent of the rate for a lower berth.

In cases where a lower berth for a long journey costs \$18 an upper will now be only \$14.40.

Formerly a section cost double the amount of the lower berth; now it will cost the rate of the lower and upper berth combined.

The rate for an upper berth from Washington to New York has been reduced from \$2 to \$1.50, and from Washington to Chicago there has been a reduction from \$4.50 to \$3.60, with corresponding reductions between other points.

No upper berth, however, is to be less than \$1.25. In some instances there is also a reduction in the price of lower berths.

## MILLION DOLLARS WON FOR Y. M. C. A. AT PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA—The \$1,000,000 campaign fund to secure new Y. M. C. A. buildings in this city was obtained several hours before midnight last night, when the two weeks' effort closed. It was announced that \$1,024,063 had been collected up to 9 p. m.

Among the gifts was one by Rodman Wanamaker, of four lots in Cherry street, adjoining the central branch, and valued at \$400,000, to perpetuate the work of John Wanamaker, his father, who was the first president of the Y. M. C. A. in Philadelphia.

He stipulates that the building to be erected on them shall be for the special care of working boys.

## WALKOVER SHOE PLANT INSPECTED

A party of about 500 went by special first-class vestibule train from the South station to Camphill Tuesday afternoon to inspect the new executive building of the George E. Keith Company.

The party was entertained at lunch and taken on a tour of the various departments of the "Walkover" plant. Facilities to handle the weekly correspondence of upwards of 17,000 letters are supplied in the new building.

FACTORY MEN CALLED HEIRS. BROCKTON, Mass.—Joseph Levitz, a stuffer in a local factory, and Meyer Levitz, a vanner, have been informed by their brother, from Portland, Ore., that they are heirs in the Julius Friedman estate in San Francisco valued at nearly \$4,000,000.

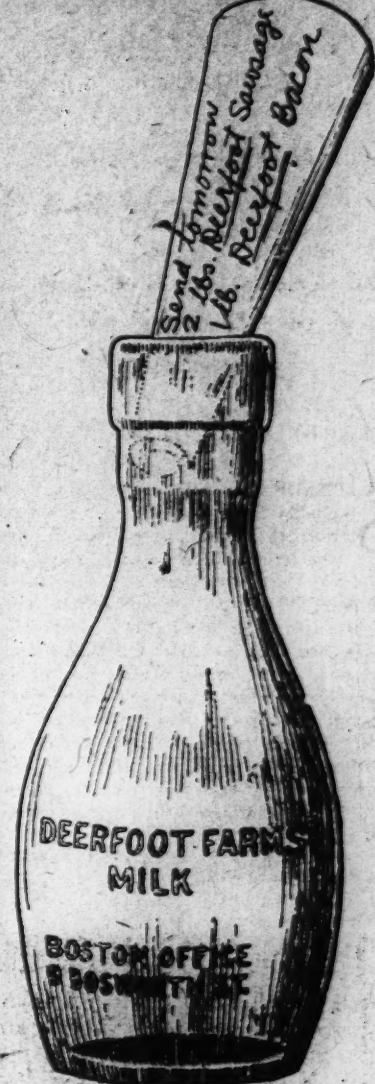
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## CLASS BALLOTING BESTOWS TITLES ON YALE SENIORS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Several Yale seniors are enjoying new honors bestowed as the result of yesterday's annual class balloting.

The returns showed that Frederick J. Daly, former captain of the football team, was the most admired, and John Reed Kilpatrick, the football and track star, was voted the man who had done the most for Yale and as the best athlete. A. L. Corry landed second place in the latter competition.

C. S. DeLong of Chicago was voted the class beauty. The honor as the wisest man was given to Erasmus Henry Hewitt of Williamstown, Mass. William DeManice of New York was named the handsomest and best dressed senior.

The most versatile man and the most likely to succeed was given as Francis Fritz Randolph of Baltimore with Kilpatrick next.

Cornelius E. Lombardi of Berkeley, Cal., had the honor of being the most scholarly man in the class 1911.

## LOUIS GINSBERG IS HELD.

Louis Ginsberg of 110 Concord street, Lawrence; Abram Gainsborg of 24 Lawrence park, Roxbury, and Victor Kaufman of 37 Hollander street, Roxbury, were arrested today by United States deputy marshals on the charge of systematically concealing and disposing of the assets of bankrupts, thus defrauding creditors of thousands of dollars.

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STUDY MUSIC IN PARIS  
American pupils of Paris singing and piano teachers should take advantage of the presence in Paris of Mr. A. J. Goodrich, address 4 Square St. Ferdinand, Rue St. Ferdinand, Paris, to study harmony and composition. Singing and piano-playing are inadequate accomplishments without the study of the Theory of Music on which they are based. An American expert to make American careers they should study theory in English.

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Regular Prices \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00.  
Tonight at 8, THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST. Misses Melis, Leveroni; MM. Constantino, Galeffi, Gilla, Gantvort, Blanchard, Mardones, Fornari, Devaux, Perini, Strocchio, Giaccone, Montella, Tavecchia, Sandrali, Ghidini, Cond. Conti.

Friday Eve., Feb. 3, at 7:45, FAUST. Mmes. Garden (debut), Swartz, Leveroni; MM. Dalmores (debut), Rothler, Beklanoff, Letol, Cond. Andre-Caplet.

Sat. Mat., Feb. 4, at 2, HANSEL UND GRETEL. Mmes. Matfield, Allen, Claessens, Wickham, Swartz, E. Fisher; M. Goritz (debut). Cond. Goodrich. Followed by DER CEIZIGE MITTER. M. Beklanoff, Cond. Conti.

Saturday Eve., Feb. 4, at 8, CARMEN, at popular prices. From \$2.25 to \$5.00. Mmes. Gay, Nielsen, Roberts, B. Fisher; MM. Zenatello, Mardones, Devaux, Giaccone, Gantvort, Letol.

Sunday, Feb. 5, at 2, FIRST GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT, with full chorus and orchestra. Soloists, Miss Alice Nielsen, Mr. Florencio Constantino and other principal artists. Prices \$1.50, \$2.00, 2.50 and 5.00.

Seats on sale at Box Office and Downtown ticket office, 177 Tremont Street (Eastern Talking Machine Co.)  
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# TIN MINING AFFECTS CORNISH CHARACTER

Delving Underground Has Resulted in Habit of Introspection.

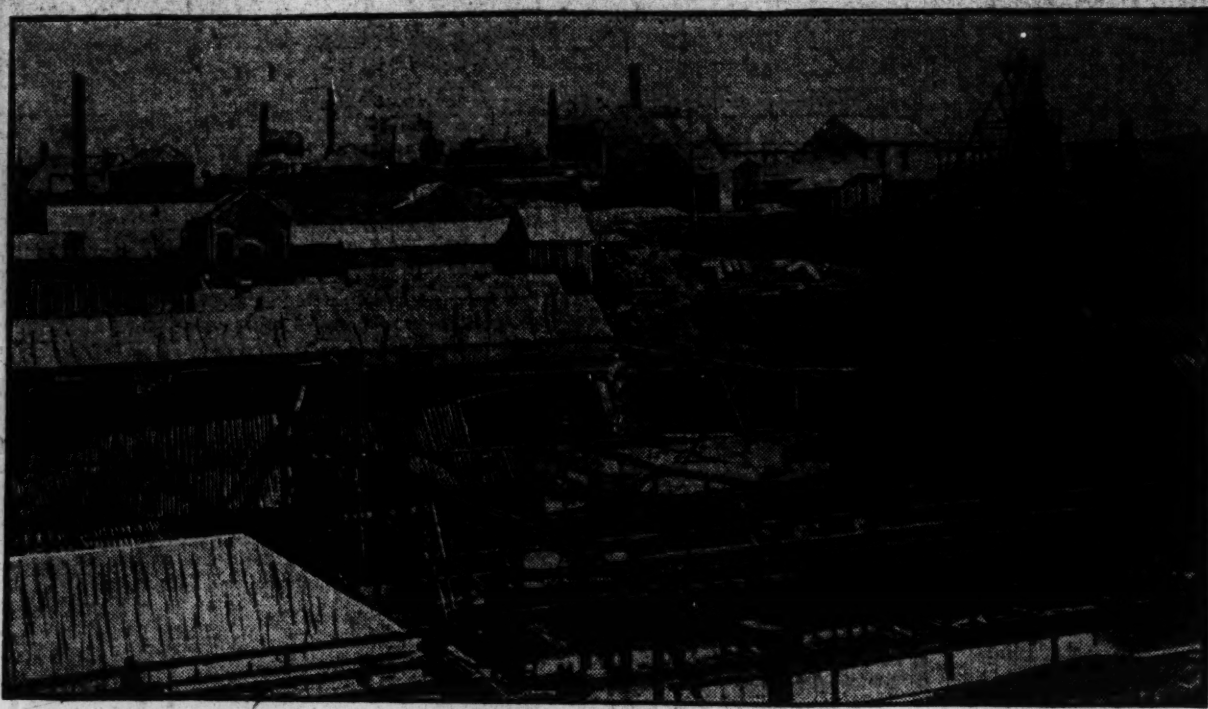
WORK HARD AND FULL OF DANGER

This Leads to Development of Qualities of Sturdiness.

BY ALEC J. BRAID.

STEADFASTNESS of purpose, curiously blended with a restricted outlook, and loyalty to self, are the keys to the Cornish character. And why? Is it because the bulk of the population has descended from men whose calling for generations, even centuries, has been arduous and hazardous? "Fish, tin and copper," the three words of the Cornish motto, are the index. Fishing and mining are two great industries. Both demand patience, application and indifference to danger to an extent not understood by the softer worker. They, too, afford abundant time for contemplation.

The man born of a father introspective because of the dangers surround-



DALCOATH, DEEPEST TIN MINE IN THE WORLD. Picture shows surface works. Far beneath Cornish miner works, digging out metal from earth.

not a reckless naught of the beliefs and likes of others, but that broader spirit which throws the man back upon himself and his own efforts. The Cornishman realizes, perhaps in a greater de-

much to do with the making of the modern Cornishman. Too much is heard today of the decadence of the race. There are, we are told, none of the fine old race of men left. Because the hurry and bustle of business has in the strenuous center of commercial and industrial life evolved a type of brain more keenly alive to the need of the hour, we are asked to assume that none of the old grandeur of character remains.

Strange as it may appear to the man who has always been penned within city walls—to whom the roar of traffic is a reflex of the time—there are still throughout the world men to whom contemplation amid the quiet of work or the dangers of toil is a priceless possession. To these there is a nobleness in work; a fervency of spirit which is the most abounding source of an active life. The leveling up of a race, with its concomitant higher standard, demands that the great or grand men shall be of towering character. This is not decadence. Does any race produce a constant succession of great leaders?

Faced daily by dangers far below the surface, the miner, endowed with that steadfastness of purpose which has impressed itself upon all students of Cornwall and the Cornish, picks his way through the hours. In the dim light of a flickering candle the tin miner steadily works. Introspective he must be. His very surroundings insist.

## Thoughts Are Influenced

Therefore, trend of mind goes to form character in the aggregate reflecting the virtue, or the reverse, of the whole community. This, of course, is true of all communities, but we are concerned to find the gradual evolving of the Cornish character, and the claim is made that its sterling qualities are due to heredity coupled with the compelling force within the man.

Here, probably, may also be found the reason of the narrowness which has led the critical to decry the race. If handicapped by heredity, the necessities of his surroundings accentuate the failing. A man working alone under such circumstances falls back very much upon the entertainment his mind provides for him.

There is said to be a vein of superstition in the race, as is the case with many of us. In the broad light of day and

the distractions of life it is driven into the background. Alone with a candle and a pick save for that consciousness which is the blessing or bane of us all, the contemplative mood holds sway and wins the mind. The trend is inevitably in the direction of belief in personal opinions. This, however, is quite a minor disadvantage. The real man is always the superior. Progression is the key-note; the building up of a sturdy character continues. Grappling physical



"TRAMMING" IN CORNISH TIN MINE. Ore-bearing rock is pried into small tram-car by crowbar.

difficulties tends to the solving of mental problems and the clearing of spiritual doubts. The rock hundreds of fathoms deep has to be dug out to extract the precious ore; the gems of mind can only be winnowed from the dross by daily application.

## Cornishmen Are Religious

The deep religious fervor of these Cornishmen is the outcome of this con-

Indifference to Danger Is Also Demanded of the Metal Seekers.

RELIGIOUS SENSE BECOMES STRONG

Scattering of These Men Over Earth Widens Their Influence.

temptation. Freed from the distractions above ground the indwelling mind finds in the utter reliance upon God—above all this marks the Cornish character—its strength, its resignation. What but an upward tendency can be sought? A profound belief in the workings of an Almighty Governor of the world is as much a part of a miner's life as the pick or the drill of his daily equipment.

Cornish miners have proved that a life-work in the open air is not necessary to the evolution of character of a high type. In the dingy walks of manual toil, unbrightened by the blue of the sky, deep down in the bowels of the fruitful earth is to be found a real path of progression. "To the light" is a very real cry with them. But it is not the light of day. Something more enduring, a something which goes to the making of a people, ennobles character, making richer the possessor and those among whom he dwells.

Looked at from this aspect the life of a tin miner has much to commend it. It is largely a matter of temperament,



DRILLING BEFORE BLASTING IN MINE.

Sledge pounding on drill pointed up shows how hard work really is.

ing his daily toil inherits the reflective spirit. Then there is in the Cornish character a receptivity for good influence which has come down the centuries. Undoubtedly the old industries of the country, particularly that of tin mining, have had much to do with the building up of a sturdy spirit of independence;

gree than his average fellow-countryman, that labor has a reflective action, and gives a blessing over and above the natural result which is looked for.

## Miner Is Introspective

Upon this fact is based the contention that centuries of digging for tin has

## RECIPROCITY LIKELY TO COME UP IN NEW BRITISH PARLIAMENT

LONDON—King George's second Parliament, which assembled yesterday, will devote the week to swearing in members and to meetings of political factions to decide the course which they will pursue with regard to the veto bill and other big measures of the session which it is expected will have a notable place in British history.

In the debate on the address from the throne in the House of Commons, the Unionists are anxious to raise a fiscal discussion, bringing up the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada. There is some doubt, however, whether this will be possible at the present time, and nothing will be decided until Mr. Balfour returns from the continent at the end of the week.

The reciprocity agreement continues to excite keen interest. Sir Gilbert Parker, the Canadian member of Parliament for Gravesend, publishes a statement on this subject.

After referring to the strong opposition by Sir John A. Macdonald, the Canadian premier, and Edward Blake, leader of the Canadian Liberals, some 20 years ago, to commercial union with the United States, because that would mean political union, Sir Gilbert said: "The agreement is a desperately serious thing, and will eventually mean that the Canadians have lost their grip on their own independence. Canada's fight for two generations against American commercial tyranny was the source of her progress and wealth. It gave her energy, resourcefulness and determination, but under this agreement the

United States seeks a new field of exploitation for American finance, new opportunities for the overflow of American energy and control of the great Dominion."

Almeric Hugh Paget, M. P., for Cambridge borough, in an interview, says that the present situation was bound to arise, if not now, then soon. Canada, he said, could not be blamed for looking after her own people, and the Canadian people are now no less loyal than before.

The agreement, he added, will result in an enormous development of wheat growing in Canada, rendering all trade more active, and British investments in Canada will be as safe as ever.

## AMERICANS PLAN ALBERTA INVASION

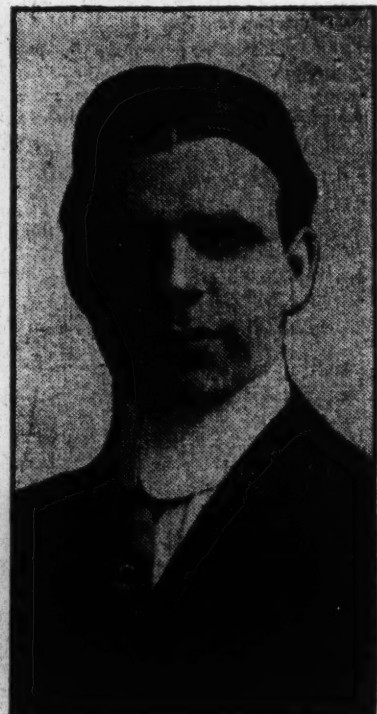
EDMONTON, Alta.—"There are hundreds of people in Montana and the northwest states who have been talking of the Peace river for 20 years, and who have made up their minds that this is the year that they must go in if they are to get any of the open land."

This was the observation of F. J. Cravath, a resident of Sydney, Mont., who was in the city en route to Grande Prairie. He says that the experience of the land all being quickly taken up in Montana will be repeated in the Peace river country.

"This country has been talked of for years by Montana people, and there are now many making up their minds to come. The kind of people who will come from the States are those who are used to hardship. If they make up their minds to go in neither bad roads nor lack of railways will keep them out. They have means, and when they once get in with an outfit they will be able to wait for a railway for several years."

**FAVORS UNIFORM ACCOUNTS.** WAKEFIELD, Mass.—In his annual report to be published soon Albert W. Flint, town treasurer, advocates the adoption of a uniform system of town accounting.

## BOSTON POSTOFFICE CLERKS PREPARE FOR COMING REUNION



T. J. O'DONNELL.

Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield will be extended a hearty welcome by the postal clerks at the annual reunion of the Boston Postoffice Clerks Mutual Benefit Association, to be held in Mechanics hall Tuesday night, Feb. 7.

Postmaster Mansfield will have an opportunity to meet the hundreds of clerks and supervisory officials under him and to extend to them words of congratulation. The membership of the association numbers into the hundreds and comprises

men employed in the central office and the 68 stations and branches in the Boston postal district.

There will be many invited guests including besides the postmaster, assistant Postmaster Frank E. Haines, Governor Foss, Lieutenant Governor Frothingham, Mayor Fitzgerald, members of the Boston city council and many postal officials.

One of the features of this year's reunion will be singing by a chorus of 60 voices. Dancing will follow the grand march, which is scheduled for 9 p. m.

The executive committee is made up as follows: President, T. J. Callahan; vice-president, Terrence J. O'Donnell; Mark Kenney; Ralph Heustis; T. Frank Brooks; Edward Evans; George Robinson; Robert Powers; Edward Dineen and M. S. Flynn. The chairman of the other committees are: Reception, John F. Scanlon; press, William E. Curley; printing, John F. Ryan; catering, P. J. Mahoney; badges, E. P. Ledwith; music, James P. Smith; transportation, Charles O'Brien; floor directors, Thomas Cook and Frank M. Hughes; chief marshal, James J. Mackin; assistant marshals, Edward Connors, Hugh Donohue, John A. McMahon and John D. Coughlin.

**H. A. JONES TO LECTURE.** Henry Arthur Jones, the English playwright, will lecture today in Cambridge under the auspices of the Harvard Dramatic Club on "The Aims and Duties of a National Theater" in Emerson D at 4.30 o'clock.

**ROXBURGH CLUB DICKENS NIGHT.** "Dickens night" was the entertainment given at the fifteenth anniversary of the Roxburgh Club of the All Souls church, Roxbury, last evening. Characters in some of Dickens' novels were portrayed by the members of the club.



(Photo by Champlain & Farrar.) T. J. CALLAHAN.

## TRIAL OF J. G. ROBIN TO GO ON.

NEW YORK—Joseph G. Robin, charged with having wrecked a bank, was held responsible for his actions by a jury before Judge Swain in the court of general sessions yesterday. Mr. Robin will now be tried on eight indictments charging larceny in the first degree. The case was adjourned till tomorrow morning.

**SENTENCE IS REDUCED.** WASHINGTON—President Taft has decided to reduce from dismissal from the army to six months' suspension the punishment given Chaplain Dullam of the army as the result of a court-martial in the Philippines last year.

## JOINT SERVICE BELL TELEPHONE AND WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH

Every Bell Telephone a Telegraph Station

Effective February 1, 1911

### Subscribers' Stations.

If you are a subscriber to the Bell Telephone System and wish to send a Telegram, a Night Letter or a Cablegram, use your Telephone.

Say "Telegram" to the operator and you will be connected with a Western Union office from which your message will be sent by telegraph and charged in your monthly account.

At night, on Sunday or holidays, when the local telegraph office may be closed, you will be connected with an open Western Union office without additional charge.

### Public Stations.

You may also send Telegrams and Cablegrams from our Public Pay Stations. The arrangements are not fully completed and vary at different classes of stations, but as rapidly as possible we shall equip them with full directions.



NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

## HOLD RAILROADS RESPONSIBLE FOR EXPORT LOSSES

Shippers Tell Commerce Commission That Higher Grain Rates Have Affected Ports' Business.

NEW YORK—In the hearing in the customs house yesterday by the interstate commerce commission shippers and exporters testified that not only is New York losing its export business in grain because of the higher railroad rates, but that every port in the United States was likewise affected.

J. B. Daish, representing the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, and J. N. Dennis, president of Louis Muller & Co. of Baltimore, described the decrease of business at that port.

Mr. Dennis said he expected the United States to produce 5,000,000,000 bushels of grain instead of 3,000,000,000 as at present.

Vice-President R. D. Caldwell of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, one of the witnesses who gave the railroad viewpoint in the hearing, said that he did not think a lower rate would bring more freight to eastern ports.

Experience in trying to meet competition by reducing rates had failed before. A reduced rate on grains now, he asserted, would involve a rate war with Canada.

Commissioner Prouty closed the hearing after counsel for the railroads represented had promised to furnish a statement showing the shipments of grain. Arguments will be heard March 8 in Washington.

## PHILLIPS EXETER GIFTS ANNOUNCED

EXETER, N. H.—Principal Amen of Phillips Academy announces that he has recently received a gift of \$10,000 toward the teachers' endowment fund from an alumnus of the school who did not wish his name published.

The academy is trying to raise a fund of \$350,000 to keep up the teaching staff and offset offers to instructors by other schools. It is hoped to complete the fund by Oct. 15, 1911, part of the money raised thus far having been given on condition that the total shall be obtained by the above date.

Another alumnus of the school who withholds his name has given \$13,744, in addition to a previous gift of \$5000. These gifts and other smaller ones, made during the last two weeks and totaling \$6256, added to \$25,000 already in the possession of the academy for the purpose, will be used to found a professorship of \$50,000, probably in mathematics.

## METHODS PROPOSED FOR PARCELS POST EXTENDED SERVICE

Extended postal express service will soon be established in the United States, in the opinion of James L. Cowles, secretary of the Postal Progress League.

In his ninth annual report read at a meeting of the organization held in the Tremont building in this city late Tuesday, a way of starting the reform was outlined as follows:

"Under our proposed legislation, the posting of but one packet a week to and from the post-town of the average rural family would insure a local postal revenue from our 4,000,000 rural families of full \$40,000,000 a year, and would thus wipe out the existing \$28,000,000 annual deficit in that branch of the postal service and still leave a surplus of \$12,000,000, a sum quite sufficient to meet any possible increase in the additional cost of the new service.

"If the new service saved the average rural family but one trip to town in two weeks, the total savings to the entire rural public, estimating the average cost per trip at but \$1, would be over \$100,000,000 a year, estimating the population of the country at 18,000,000 families.

"The mailing of but 25 pounds of merchandise a year by the average family in its general parcels post traffic would increase the \$8,000,000 general merchandise postal income of 1907 to over \$38,000,000. A similar city traffic would add some \$14,000,000 more.

"President Taft and Senator Lodge have both declared themselves in favor of an extended parcels post. The President, writes a friend who has recently met him, declares he is 'with us for a parcels post to the limit.' Senator Elihu Root is on the same postal platform as the President. The Governor of Massachusetts and the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of New York are enthusiastic advocates of an extended parcels post.

"The candidates for the United States Senate from New York have pledged themselves to an extended postal express. Senator Patterson, editor of the Rocky Mountain News of Denver, and George A. Wrightman, secretary of the Iowa State Manufacturers Association demand the establishment of a freight and passenger post."

### FIRE IN SMYRNA MISSION.

SMYRNA—The mission of the American board at this place was damaged by fire, the school for girls known as the American Collegiate Institute having been partly burned.

WALTER M. HATCH & CO. ANNOUNCE A FOUR DAYS' SALE OF

Five Dollar Pongee Waists at \$3.75

The goods are a very heavy all silk (not Rajah) Pongee. The quality is such that the fabric will not rip or strain out. These waists in their design and cut are the very embodiment of style. Our regular price of \$5 is low. Our special price of \$3.75 is for Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Feb. 1, 2, 3 and 4 only, and the sale is held that we may more fully introduce our department of Waists and Kimonos. We also offer at this sale unusual values and unusual qualities of Pongees and Shantung by the piece and by the yard. PLEASE MENTION THE MONITOR.

Walter M. Hatch & Co., 43 and 45 Summer Street



# Pillsbury's

## BEST FLOUR

The Standard of the World.

Cobb, Bates & Yerxa Co.  
AND GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

### SPECIAL SALE

of the Famous Karpen Guaranteed Upholstered Furniture.  
Reduced from 1/4 to 1/3

Morris & Butler  
97 SUMMER STREET



### The Kindel Kind

The combination parlor davenport and full size bed; change made without moving from wall; bedding always in place. So simple and easy a child operates it. Roomy wardrobe box under seat. Fitted with felted cotton mattress. Has luxurious Turkish springs. Cannot close accidentally.

ASK YOUR DEALER, OR WRITE TO US.

KINDEL BED CO. NEW YORK CHICAGO TORONTO



### MAKES HOUSEWORK LIGHTER

Electricity now employed in variety of ways.

THE enormous growth in the spread of the use of electricity, not only in the great cities but more especially in the small towns and country places, has made the current serviceable for lighting, cooking, cleaning and any other household task which can be accomplished by mechanical force. At the same time there have been introduced into the market electrical devices which will enable the housewife to handle her own work without drudgery. Electricity is a good house servant. It is steady and reliable.

Perhaps the greatest labor saver of all electrical household devices is the electric washer. There is nothing to do but to place the clothes within the tub, fill it with hot water, add sufficient fluid soap and turn on the current. Attached to the tub is an electric wringer. When a tubful of clothes is clean, the power is switched to the wringer.

The clothes for rinsing are then thrown back into the tub, now filled with clean water, and run again through the wringer. A rubber tube attached to the faucet will solve the problem of filling the washer, and a plug at the bottom of the washer lets the water out. The only labor involved is in putting the clothes in and feeding the wringer. An ordinary family washing done in this way costs less than four cents and takes from one to two hours. The washer itself can handle the heaviest pieces—blankets, bedspreads, quilts and even rugs—as well as the finest linens and laces.

Ironing by electricity is an easy matter. The electric mangle or laundry roll has not yet found its way into the home except in rare instances, but within the next year undoubtedly there will be several placed upon the market.

Meanwhile the housewife must content herself with the automatic hand iron. This iron is simply attached by a cord to the socket of the electric-light bulb and the current turned on. The iron heats at once. If rises in temperature to a certain degree and then is automatically regulated.

Next to washing and ironing, the most arduous household task is cleaning. With the electric vacuum-cleaner, sweeping and dusting are things of the past. The vacuum-cleaner sucks in every atom of dust, leaving the carpets and rugs absolutely clean.

The electric range, which is coming more into use each year, consists of a number of small stoves or heaters, each with specially-designed cooking utensils, a bread-toaster, and an oven.

Every operation that is possible on a coal stove is possible on this range. It produces neither soot nor smoke, and

the heat is regulated as desired at the turning of a switch. Special cooking utensils are necessary, as they fit tightly over the plates and utilize every particle of current.—New Idea.

### Ties Can Be Cleaned

Ties need not be cast into the ash can as soon as they show the least sign of being soiled.

Why not take a soft cloth and some benzine and clean them so as to make them appear new?

In handling this oil extreme care is required, and it should be kept far away from fire.

When cleaning the ties you can lay them flat on a piece of wrapping paper, not printed paper, and with the cloth and cleaning fluid, administer a good scouring.

Do not be afraid of spoiling silks, as they will not be injured in the least; in fact, their rejuvenation will be marvelous.—Washington Herald.

### Mending Torn Lace

For mending torn net lace take a strong thread and needle and buttonhole stitch loosely lengthwise in every mesh; having finished one row turn lace around and buttonhole in every buttonhole which was just finished, doing this till the tear is mended. This has been found invaluable in mending net waists and net lace curtains, for it looks and lasts much longer than ordinary darning.—Spokane Chronicle.

### Softens the Linen

Heavy fabrics, linen especially, are hard to sew, even when they are new, says the Spokane Chronicle. Any one who has done much hemming of napkins, towels and tablecloths does not need to be told this. This stiffness may be overcome and the work made much easier by keeping at your side a glass of warm water and dipping your fingers into it as you work. The linen is then softened.

### Improved Dustpan

The ordinary tin dustpan can be made a source of great comfort to the housewife by the use of the handle of a discarded broom. Saw off the handle from a broom and insert the end in the hollow tin handle of the dustpan, after bending it perpendicular with the pan. This enables one to use the dustpan without stooping.—Indianapolis Star.

### Culinary Pointers

In cooking, if a thick and thin mixture are to be combined, always pour the thin into the thick, if a smooth, even mixture is desired.

When cooked cereals must stand overnight or for some time before serving, pour a little water over the top. This will prevent a crust forming, because the surplus water will evaporate instead of that in the cereal. Cereals, by the way, should be cooked within close range of the fire for the first 10 minutes, then placed over hot water; that is, in a double boiler, and the cooking completed slowly. By this method the cellular envelope which covers the grains will be broken, the grains separated from each other and the starch cooked thoroughly.—Dallas News.

### Favorite Souffle

A souffle which my family likes, says a writer in Good Housekeeping, is made of boiled carrots and mashed potatoes. I put the carrots through my meat chopper, in the proportion of one part carrot to about three of potato. This I beat together with one half cupful of cream and a whole egg (yolk and white beaten separately) until the whole is very light, and then bake until a brown crust forms.

### PARLOR FROLIC IN THE WOODS

Novel form of entertainment for evening company.

THE idea of a frolic in the woods may be used with success for a wooden wedding celebration or for any evening soiree, for which a bright original plan is desired.

Imitation birchbark is used for the invitations. Red ink is pretty for the lettering on this.

The parlor is transformed for the occasion into a mimic woodland. Trees and boughs bank the walls, dry leaves forming a carpet, crackle beneath the feet of arriving guests; pine cones are burned in the fireplace and balsam pillows scatter their spicy fragrance.

Over the doorway or in other prominent position hang a large branch. If only naked boughs are get-at-able, it may be supplied with abundant tissue paper foliage. To it, with green spool cotton, attach various kinds of nut candy. Of course, one part of the evening's fun will be gathering the nuts from this tree.

Begin the games by a novel one in distinguishing between the various kinds of woods. The entertainer must secure from some carpenter from eight to 12 small specimens of the various kinds of woods, showing the grain. Each block should have a number painted clearly on it. The entertainer produces the blocks, and pencils and paper, distributing the latter and passing the former from hand to hand for examination. Or the blocks may be displayed on a table around which players gather. A pretty box or some other article in burnt wood should reward the player who in 15 minutes can guess the greatest number of woods correctly.

In another room cleverness consists in distinguishing between the leaves of 12 or 15 different trees. These leaves should be waxed and mounted on cards which are passed from hand to hand. A book on how to know the trees would be a very suitable prize.

Again, plan a puzzle in rhyme on different tree names, to run somewhat like the example occurring below:

"One tree grew on a sandy shore,  
A lady one in winter wore;  
One was a joke well known to me,  
Another a beach not fair to see."

Answers? Beech, fir, chestnut, plane. Quite a long list of these rhymes can be worked up on this plan. Give away

## FASHIONS AND

Should be lined with muslin or pongee.

Can be made in any of the season's cloakings.

THE satin blouse has taken its place well toward the front for everyday wear. The prevailing fashion of wearing the waists that are not boned and cutting them on pleasant lines gives every woman the chance to supply herself with several at a moderately small cost. She can make these at home, and they stand a fair chance of appearing as well as those made by a professional, says the Indianapolis Star.

It is always wise to line a blouse with muslin or pongee, and to have the lining caught in such a slight manner to the outer slip that it can be detached and washed. This is one reason why muslin and pongee have taken the place of satin or silk. The former are cut from a peasant pattern, with sleeves in one that reach to the elbow and with half low neck. It is fastened down the front or back, but the latter method prevails, for the reason that the blouse itself is so loose that its fastening becomes insignificant. The lining and the outer blouse are tacked at the armholes only. There is no waist belt except on the outside, made by a band of narrow satin ribbon the color of the blouse. This is stitched on one side of the fastening for a quarter of an inch, and its two ends are then brought around the waist and fastened with a hook and eye in front.

Below the waist, the lining and the outer fabric are cut without fullness and opened at the sides. There is then no likelihood of its riding above the skirt.

When women wore belts on their skirts at the waist line they could fasten the blouse down with hooks and eyes, but it is not so easy to do this with the

high extension skirt. The latter is hung from a two-inch piece of belting, and it is not convenient to use it as a method of holding down the blouse.

The satin used for these everyday blouses is of a good, rather heavy, quality. Messaline wrinkles so easily that it needs pressing and becomes annoying. The heavier satin also hangs in better lines from the figure and keeps its shape.

When cutting these blouses one must use a large pattern, remembering that the lines are most incorrect if they follow the figure too closely. If a peasant blouse is not loose it is wrongly made. It is not supposed to be the exact measurement of the figure, and its breadths are intended to drop in plaits or folds from neck to waist.

This is not true of the so-called peasant waist for evening gowns, which are rather snug little affairs, disclosing every curve of the figure and fitting well up under the armholes. But the everyday blouse is more on the order of the so-called Grecian chemise in its lines above the waist. It is an admirable and artistic garment when well made, and the important thing to remember is to keep it large.

The neck is cut exactly at the collar line or lower. This must be determined by the wearer, who should know just what line at her neck is most becoming.

It can be worn without a guimpe, but as a rule there is a stock and elbow sleeves of net or lace attached to the lining. In truth the whole lining may be made of net, which is easily washed and gives enough body to the satin. The coarse Russian kind is used, which may or may not have a dot.

### DRESSES AND HATS OF SPRING

Advance view of what American women will wear.

THE first spring fashions that are made up in America are created for that steadily growing class, the women in active life. Before evening clothes arrive from Paris we get the newest styles in spring shirt waists and kindred garments for those whose smartness is shown in fingers and brains as well as in clothes, says a writer in the New York World.

The advanced fashions, which will be the representative clothes for the average American woman, are suited especially to the needs of the woman who earns her own living or to the American housekeeper and her daughter who have ideas beyond mere frivolity. They are sensible fashions.

For service in the many avenues of

business life the shirt waist, or something very similar to it, will always be popular. It is the cleanest, the most serviceable, the most sensible and to many the most becoming waist. There are two distinct fashions in shirt waists, one being a return to the strictly tailor-made model of linen, madras or fine lawn with a stripe of dot in it. The garment is plaited both back and front with a regular man's shirt sleeves, and with this a return of the stock collar—hunting stock or ascot tie. The other shirt waist comes from Paris and is a long-sleeved affair with a ruffle over the hands and a ruffled fluff down the front. It is of finest lawn, either in plain white or figured. The short kimono sleeve model, though still with us, is likely not to be so popular with the girl who prides herself on being smartly dressed for business. The very short sleeve is no longer considered really good form for business needs. Of course, it never really was good form, but one got used to it.

The spring tailor-made is distinctly fuller in the skirt and more adapted for walking than its predecessor. One model shows a dark brown silk serge trimmed with broad black silk braid, which is laid on about four inches from the bottom of the skirt, edges the jacket and forms the revers. While a great deal of this braiding is to be used as trimming in the spring, and though it is exceedingly pretty, it is not really to be recommended as being serviceable. It pulls out after a while, and when the time comes to replace it, as the whole piece has to be put on fresh, it is rather an expensive affair. Bands of grosgrain silk, or, better still, cloth, are used as substitutes.

All the shops are showing spring dresses of marquisette, and many people have already begun wearing them, though they do look a bit unseasonable. These frocks are of white or pale-tinted marquisette in cotton, trimmed with wide bands of cluny or other coarse laces, or else, profusely embroidered in delicate colors or harmonized shades. They are made with an almost natural waistline, a full skirt, gathered around the waist and shirred into the band of embroidery which comes up to the knees.

### Elaborate Tea Gown

One of the most elaborate of the season's tea gowns is of pale yellow lined with white and gold chameleon liberty satin. There is a narrow band border of heavy floss embroideries all about the garment edge and the wide, floppy revers, faced with the lining material, are bordered in like manner.—Washington Herald.

### Bread Problem Solved

EAT  
EDUCATOR  
CRACKERS

They take the place of bread and biscuit at any and all meals, and when once tried are given a place on the family table Morning, Noon and Night. Heat EDUCATOR WAFERS in the oven, leaving the door open, and butter them as you eat them. They are the sweetest morsel you ever tasted.

YOUR GROCER SELLS THEM  
IF NOT, GIVE US HIS NAME

Johnson Educator Food Company  
NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA BOSTON PROVIDENCE NEWBURYPORT

SUCH a long protective coat as this is of incalculable service. It can be worn for travel and for motoring, it makes an excellent general utility wrap and it is adapted to a great many materials. This one is made of Scotch homespun, but all the season's cloakings can be utilized. The coat is smart and shows new lines, yet it is simple and can be made without difficulty. The fronts are lapped on to short side portions and the overlapping allows of capacious pockets. The collar can be rolled open, as in the illustration, or turned up tightly about the throat, as occasion demands.

For the medium size, the coat will require 8 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 5 1/2 yards 44 or four yards 52 inches wide, with 1 1/2 yards of any width for the facing for collar and fronts.

The pattern (6901) is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-inch bust measure. It can be had at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

### FITNESS OF TIES IS IMPORTANT

TIES are in themselves very small items, but no person who has really had experience with them will deny the importance of the part they play in connection with one's appearance. To pin on a dainty little bow tie and render a nice effect is the easiest thing in the world; but the woman who really takes a pride in studying her apparel would never dream of putting on such an article without at first ascertaining that it harmonized with something else that she happens to be wearing. Fruitless as such a proceeding may appear at first, it is nevertheless a fact that the greatest importance rests upon it. A tie that goes with neither the costume, blouse, nor hat, is out of place, and looks like it; while the same article, with the advantage of other garments, has the power to raise the entire apparel to the highest rank of smartness.—Sacramento Union.

### FOR THE UNEXPECTED GUEST

Emergency shelf helps out the housekeeper.

WHERE there is an ample income, and no especial need exists for economy, there are no difficulties to be met when some one calls just at the luncheon hour, or when the head of the house brings a friend to dine. It is almost emphatically true that genuine hospitality welcomes a guest with cordial sincerity to crackers and cheese, or to bread and butter and tea, as to the most perfectly appointed dinner. But the fact remains that the families in which there is no necessity for economy are in the minority, and that most of us recoil from the idea of being taken by surprise when the table appointments and the bill of fare are not up to the proper standard.

With a refined taste, and an adequate knowledge of the way things should be done, many a woman is obliged to face the fact that if she always serves to her own family such meals as she would feel satisfied to set before a guest, her bills would mount far beyond her ability to pay. So, in the majority of cases, she goes on from day to day, unprepared for the emergency which sooner or later is sure to arise.

It is for these housekeepers that the emergency shelf is proposed. This shelf is not a theory. It has been tried and proved through an experience of many years.

The amount of space given to this shelf, and the sum expended on its furnishing, will necessarily vary according to a family's style of living, and must be determined by the housekeeper herself. She should carefully list the articles that would be needed to supplement any meal she would be likely to serve to her own family—a task far less difficult than it may sound. At least one luncheon and one dinner, down to the last detail, should thus be provided for. Every article on the list should then be bought and stored on the emergency shelf, never to be used except in case of real need, or when it seemed advisable to replace with fresh articles, and never, under any circumstances, to become mixed up with the regular household supplies. When the emergency for which provision has been made has arisen and been met, each article used must be replaced immediately with the same thing or its equivalent. It is this regularly done, the little shelf will prove an unfailing friend in time of need.

For the average family in moderate circumstances, the following list would be a fairly adequate provision: A good bouillon extract, either of beef or clam, or both; one or two canned soups; one or two kinds of tinned meats; a couple of boxes of sardines; several cans of the best brands of vegetables; a can of whole tomatoes and one of shrimps for salads; a bottle of salad dressing; a few small bottles of olives and pickles; two or three glasses of jelly; a small jar of

any preferred cheese, and a little grated Parmesan cheese; one or two damp-proof boxes of unsalted crackers; a box or two of sweet jam; a few small jars of choice preserves; and a tin of plum pudding.

### NEW HATS AND CROCHETED CAPS

AS A RESULT of the desire for a close dressing of the head, the new hats are of such a style that they might more properly be designated as caps, says the Indianapolis Star. They are merely soft crowns, a little brim rolling up all around the head, and the brim almost entirely dispensed with the brim almost entirely having nothing more than a bit of crown in front or at the side to the plainness of the line around the head.

Almost identical with these fashionable hats, so far as form is concerned, are the crocheted wool caps which now so popular for motoring and used for all sorts of outdoor sports the cold weather remains.

The new feather turbans are charming and so generally becoming that women of any age may wear them successfully. The black and white effects are especially smart, while those in the recent tones are lovely.

A blonde should choose a hat of latter kind, for the soft green and flashes of bronze will be especially becoming.

### Eyeflets on Pincushion

A tiny pincushion made of baryte can be decorated around the sides in a clever manner. Pyramidal eyeflets, three in each section, placed to end, will make a border effect. The corner may be three embroidered anemone flowers, without stems or the centers worked in eyeflet. On the border comes a straight row of lilies, through which white baby's breath is run to join the two pieces of cover. The edges should be cut in dykes, very small, of course, and will prove an unfailing friend in time of need.

### Snappy Sandwich

For a snappy sandwich, mince a water cress, a bit of onion and a red pepper fine and mix them with mayonnaise. Put a small white slice on a buttered slice and spread other slice with the mixture. The juice is better than the minced onion sandwich, for with it no part of onion catches in the teeth and takes breath.—New York Sun.





# THE HOUSEHOLD

## DESIGN FOR TURNOVER COLLAR

Drawn by Mrs. Sarah Hale Hunter.

THE third design is given today in the series for turnover collars, to be worn with linen or silk shirt waists. In making a collar according to this pattern, the scallops should first be padded, and then closely buttonholed. The dots and leaves are done in the Wallachian embroidery. The stitch is started in the lower part of the leaves and in the center of the dot. It is slightly slanted upward and the purled edge is brought to the outside. The embroidery is done in mercerized cotton, No. 25, in white or colors.

In taking off this pattern, lay a piece of impression paper upon the material, place the newspaper pattern over this and with a hard, sharp pencil draw firmly over each line. If the material is sheer, it may be laid over the pattern and drawn off with a pencil, as it will show through.

[Mrs. Hunter's embroidery patterns are printed in The Christian Science Monitor Wednesdays and Saturdays.]

## TRIED RECIPES

### BREAST OF VEAL STUFFED.

HAVE the butcher skin out the bones from about three pounds of breast of veal and cut a pocket in it. Put two cupsful of bread crumbs in a bowl, add to it half a pound of sausage meat, a beaten egg, a cupful of milk, a level teaspoonful of salt, a quarter of a level teaspoonful of pepper and a tablespoonful of finely mixed onion. Mix all together thoroughly, and use it to fill the pocket. Fasten the opening with a skewer or string and put the veal into the bakepan. Sprinkle it with a few grains of salt and pepper, add a cupful of hot water to the pan, and put it into a moderate oven to cook for one hour and a quarter. Then, if ready to serve, transfer the veal to a hot platter, add a tablespoonful of sifted flour to the pan, stir thoroughly, add a cupful of boiling water, put it on the stove, and stir until it boils. Strain and pour it over the roast, and send to the table.—Montreal Star.

### PHILADELPHIA APPLE PIE.

Slice sufficient apples to make pie one inch thick; fill into lower crust, sprinkle with sugar, put pieces of butter here and there; grate nutmeg over all, and add water; put on top crust (which should be made of puff paste), top crust in two or three places, and brush with beaten yolks of eggs. One of the secrets of a good pie is to work the dough to light consistency, using best quality of butter or lard.

### CREAM PUFFS.

Stir together in a saucepan one cupful of butter with two of flour; when well mixed add half a pint of boiling water, stir smooth, and when it boils set aside to cool; when cool add five eggs, and beat for two or three minutes; cover the bottom of a baking-pan with buttered paper, and drop the mixture on it in small spoonfuls, or it can be put in muffin rings. Bake for 25 or 30 minutes in a brisk oven.

Cream for filling: Boil one pint of milk, heat together one cupful of sugar, two eggs and one half cupful of flour; stir this into the boiling milk, and let it cook for three minutes, flavor with lemon or vanilla; cut a circular piece out of the top of each puff, fill with the custard, and replace the top.

### CAKE TRIFLE.

Often there are slices of stale cake left over. Gather these together, trim neatly and soak for a few minutes in the juice of some nice canned fruit; lay in a glass dish, and pour over the cake a rich boiled custard.

When cold make a meringue of the whites of eggs and powdered sugar, pile high on dish. Garnish with jelly cut in cubes.—Philadelphia Times.

## OLDEN HONORS OF THE TABLE

Art of carving as practised in England formerly.

IN the year 1581 one Vincenzo Cervio, of Venice, published a book entitled "Il Trincante" (the Carver), with copious and beautifully engraved plates of the methods of cutting up birds, beasts and fishes at table. Since that period books on the art of carving have not been lacking; indeed, up to the introduction of the diner à la Russe some time in the late sixties or early seventies of the last century, the wielding of a carving knife and fork was one of the essential and necessary attributes of a gentleman's or lady's education.

In the latter part of George I.'s reign (1720) it was the fashion for ladies to carve every dish that came to table, and so important was this accomplishment considered that "professors of the knife and fork" gained fame and good profit by giving lessons in the art.

Our forefathers, experts in the art of carving, well understood the choice cuts or delicacies which are, or were, and always should be, the most appreciated. Such, for instance, as the sounds of codfish, the thin or fat of salmon, the thick or thin of turkey, the fat of venison, lamb, and veal kidney, the long cuts and gravy from the "Alderman's Walk" of a saddle of mutton, "the Pope's Eye" in a leg of mutton, the ribs and neck of a

pig, the legs and breast of a duck and so on.

It is to be feared that the modern butler, carving vaguely on a side table, has little thought for, and even less acquaintance with, these delicacies and niceties of carving. They are, in very truth, part and parcel of the time-honored "Honors of the Table."

Altogether it is evident that neither we nor our servants know enough about the art. It is by no means sufficient to lop off a neat piece for each guest, to surround it with the usual adjuncts and to offer it on a hot plate. Something more is needed—knowledge of how best to carve a joint or bird and discretion in offering the choicest morsels to the most honored person present. These things—and many others—have to be restudied and relearned by the servants of today, the hosts and hostesses being unfortunately debarré by modern custom from exercising their old-time privilege.—London Times.

Sandwiches may be kept fresh a reasonable length of time if necessary precaution is taken. After making them, wrap in a napkin which has been wrung out of hot water, and then put in a cool place until ready to serve.

## GOOD DISHES MADE OF APPLES

Recipes proved by an excellent cook.

THERE are so many palatable things which can be made from apples that one wonders how a housekeeper can get into a rut in using this fruit. The following recipes have been chosen by Good Housekeeping from among a number that have been tested many times by an excellent cook.

Apple sauce made from dry or tasteless apples is greatly improved by the addition of other fruits. Grated pineapple and quinces are both good for this purpose, but dried fruits like dates, figs and prunes can also be used with excellent results. The dates should be stoned and cut into quarters before being cooked with the apples, and the figs should be shredded. Prunes must be washed well in several waters, then covered with fresh, cold water, sufficient in quantity to cook both prunes and apples, and left to soak over night. As apples require less cooking than prunes, they should not be added before the latter are nearly tender. Little sweetening, if any, is required by these sauces.

Apples baked with nuts make such a nutritious breakfast or luncheon dish that they should find a place on our tables more often. Wash and core the fruit, peeling it if you do not care for the baked skin, and place it in a shallow pan. Into each cavity put a level tablespoonful of sugar and a teaspoonful of chopped nut meats, together with a small strip of candied orange or lemon peel. Sprinkle the apples lightly with cinnamon or nutmeg and pour water into the pan, allowing one half of a cupful to each apple. Bake slowly until tender and serve hot or cold with cream. The

juice becomes a jelly, and it, with the nuts, is a great improvement over the customary baked apple.

Another form of the ancient dish is apple meringue. For this the fruit is cored and baked as usual. When cold the centers are stuffed with marshmallows, jelly or marmalade. The meringue is made from the whites of two eggs for every half pound of sugar. The egg is beaten until stiff and dry, then the sugar whipped in, a little at a time, until all has been used. After flavoring with lemon juice or rose water, pour it over the apples and brown it lightly in a quick oven.

Baked apple ice cream is another delicious novelty. Bake 10 tart apples as directed, peeling them and omitting the nut meats. When they are cold, mash and strain and add them to a pint each of rich milk and cream that has been cooled after being scalded. Freeze as usual. When serving, sprinkle each dish of cream with chopped nut meats and pour around the mound a tablespoonful of crabapple jelly.

Apple cream filling for cakes is as delicious as it is unusual. For every half pound of the fruit that has been peeled, cored and sliced take twice the weight of sugar, half a cupful of water and the grated rind of a lemon. Cook slowly for three hours, when it will be thick. Add the juice of the lemon and cook slowly about 15 minutes longer, stirring continually to avoid burning.

Besides being used as a cake filling, this makes the best of tarts and sweet sandwiches. Chopped nut meats should be added when it is used for the latter purpose.

## LATEST IN HOME-BUILDING

City structure where nothing is lacking.

I SAW a home the other day which is an expression of the last word in home building in the United States. It was an 11-room "house" with downstairs and upstairs, dining room and kitchen, bedrooms and baths, servants' rooms and all. The French windows of the large living room opened upon a balcony from which one looked down into the billowy tops of trees and across upon miles of city landscape. There was a library, with the same view.

A handsome staircase swept in a pleasing curve to the bedroom floor above. Spacious sleeping apartments, with their bathrooms, were grouped about a hall of no mean dimensions. Here, in a word, was a complete individual home, laid out, decorated and equipped to the liking of its occupants, though attic there was no room and cellar there was none. The front faced a broad avenue, the rear a court. This home was a duplex apartment, as the two-story apartments are characterized, and it was situated in the midst of a great dwelling, being one of 75 separate apartments.

The owners or stockholders of cooperative apartments unite to build the structure, reserving for their individual use the space they desire and arranging their respective dwellings to suit themselves. The larger part of the space is occupied by apartments which are rented, the income from these paying the fixed charges and running expenses of the entire establishment, thus, in a

successful house, leaving the stockholders in possession of their apartments rent free. In other words, the stockholders get their dividends in the shape of free or largely reduced rentals.

The duplex apartment briefly described in the foregoing is one of the stockholders' apartments of Harperley Hall, in New York city, of which Wallace Irwin, the humorist and poet, and H. W. Wilkinson, an architect, are among the originators and owners.

Within these fetching walls are homes of several descriptions—duplex apartments, housekeeping apartments of varying numbers of rooms, and bachelor apartments with two rooms each. In addition to steam heat and electric light is the modern refrigerating service, which keeps the refrigerator in each apartment as cold as 300 pounds of ice can make it, and a series of cold storage lockers in the basement, one for each family, for the keeping of vegetables, etc. There is a valet service and a maid service, which, of course, cost extra, and there are extra guest rooms, with baths, which tenants may hire for their visitors; also extra servants' rooms, for hire. Of course there is a restaurant for the families who do not "housekeep."—R. J. Poulney in Good Housekeeping.

Put a dice of raw potato on the tip of the blade of the knife with which onions are peeled to absorb the fumes.—Manchester Union.

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## FLANNEL, SALT AND EGG SHELLS FOR CLEANING

ENAMELED pans should be steeped, the soot removed and then washed with hot water, any burned parts being removed by rubbing them with a coarse flannel dipped in salt and broken egg shells. Then rinse well and dry both inside and out.

Galvanized baths and the like should be rinsed out with hot water and soda directly after they are used. To clean them thoroughly, scrub well with soap and water, to which soda has been added; dry and then rub with a piece of flannel dipped first in paraffin and then in silver sand or powdered bath brick until bright. Rinse first in hot and then in cold water and allow to dry in a draft in order to remove the smell of the paraffin.

Tin can be cleaned with whiting mixed to a stiff paste with water or ammonia, but all the powder must be brushed off when dry. Another method is to slice down thinly four ounces of yellow soap and pour over one quart of cold water. Allow this to stand for a day in order to dissolve. Then add a pound of the best whiting, bring it all to a boiling point, keeping it well stirred, so as to insure all being properly mixed; then leave it until cold, when two ounces of spirits of hartshorn are added. Keep this mixture in tightly corked bottles.

Wash zinc thoroughly with warm water. After rubbing it dry rub again with a cloth dipped in either paraffin or turpentine.—Jonesville Gazette.

## HOME HELPS

BRASS or copper may be easily cleaned by rubbing with a wet, soapy rag, dipped in powdered bath brick. Polish with a soft, dry cloth or newspaper.

A quick way to mark linen, sheets, etc., is to write the name in pencil then stitch over the line with a sewing machine, using a coarse thread and long stitch.—Spokane Chronicle.

One ounce of butter and one half ounce of flour will thicken one cupful of liquid in making sauces.

A cupful of boiled rice left over may be added to the breakfast muffins or waffles, making them lighter and more palatable.—New Haven Times-Leader.

A thick slice of onion laid on top of a roast, when put into the oven will impart a fine flavor to the meat, also to the gravy.

Dry, grate and bottle all your lemon and orange rinds, and they will be ready for use in dishes and sauces that call for the grated rind of lemon or orange.—Montreal Star.

## Woman Bank Cashier

Her shrewdness as a financier has just resulted in the elevation of Miss E. M. Boynton to the post of cashier of the Bayside National Bank, Long Island. It is said she is the only woman bank cashier in Greater New York, if not in the entire state.

At the annual meeting of the bank George S. Roe requested to be relieved of his duties as cashier.

"Who'll we get?" asked President Frederic Storm.

Various men were proposed. None suited thoroughly. Then somebody had a bright idea.

"What's the matter with that girl out there?" he asked. "She's as good a banker as any man I ever saw."

Miss Boynton got the job. She has been with the bank about five years.—New York World.

## Window Glass Cover

Pantry windows often require shading, either from the sun or from passersby. This may be cheaply and satisfactorily done in the following manner: Cut white tissue paper the size of panes, smear the glass all over with milk, then press the paper carefully and smoothly on, says the Indianapolis Star. When dry the window will resemble frosted glass, and can not be distinguished from such from the outside.

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## WAY TO PREPARE A RABBIT

Mrs. Lincoln explains the modus operandi.

RABBITS are in their prime in mid-winter, and may be cooked in many of the ways suitable for chicken or game. Epicures prefer to have them cooked slightly rare and juicy around the bone, and others prefer them well done, writes Mrs. Mary J. Lincoln in the Chicago Inter Ocean.

If old, stewing and fricasseeing are preferable. The wild rabbits are the favorite variety for the table, and in some parts of the country they are slaughtered in such numbers that they may be obtained for a mere trifle. The hare, which is a favorite game food in England, is much larger than our American rabbit, but the hays of the South is the same as the northern wild rabbit. In Canada descendants of the English species are found. The common expression, "first catch your hare," is said to have been ordinarily, "first skin your hare," and while this is always done at the market for you, it might happen that in camp or in some country place remote from markets, you may be called upon to perform the operation, or else let some valuable food go to waste. So it is well to know the modus operandi.

Cut off the fore feet; then cut through the skin all around each leg close to the lower joint. On each hind leg make an incision on the inside from this first cut up to the tail, cutting through the skin only, then turn the skin back until the legs are bare. Hang the creature up by the hind legs, and pull the skin off over the back and down toward the head and off from the fore legs.

If you desire to cook the head, which is considered a delicate morsel, pull the skin to the nose, otherwise cut off when you have freed the skin from the neck.

Before cutting into carcass wipe off any hairs that may adhere to the flesh, soak the rabbit in salted water to remove the same, and pull or cut off all the fine inner skin. Wipe dry, then open the paunch and remove all the internal organs, carefully separate the gall from the liver and the membrane from the heart. The heart, liver and blood should be saved, the blood being especially

prized for the gravy. If this work be neatly done, no washing will be required, merely a wiping out with a clean wet cloth, or a rinsing with a little vinegar.

The rabbit is now ready to be stuffed, and skewered into a sitting posture if desired, and roasted; or raw, but open and broiled in the oven, or cooked directly over the coals (barbecued, as our southern friends say), or it may be split down the back and each half cut in four pieces, and stewed or fricasseed, or made into a pie.

Those who appreciate the gamey flavor will prefer not to soak the rabbit in salt water, and it should not be done after the flesh has been cut, except for those who do not care for this flavor.

## New Wall Paper

The principal beauty of the new papers lies in the lovely colors. Some of the prettiest are almost plain, but not quite so. The absolutely plain papers have not the depth of color and variety that we find in those with a slight figure of some kind, even if it is only a line, says Harpers Bazar.

The hair-line stripes are still with us, but they have improved these by breaking the stripes with tiny self-toned figures. There is one lovely gray paper, a hair line broken here and there with a little gray rose. A beautiful lavender paper also has a hair line background, but it is broken up into diamonds. The charm lies in the beautiful color.

## Porcelain Bathtubs

To preserve the spotless whiteness of porcelain or enameled bathtubs and sinks, wash them frequently with turpentine and salt, says the Indianapolis Star. This removes stains quickly and easily and leaves intact the smooth surface which should never be scrubbed with any rough, gritty substance. A cupful of salt to a quart of turpentine is the proportion used.



# The Object of Advertising Is Mainly to Secure Custom

## The Newspaper's Part

in this endeavor is to bring the advertiser's offerings

before a reading clientele—That completes its responsibility—Then the case lies between the reader and the advertiser—The advertiser must have the right merchandise and right prices, and place his reputation behind them before he can expect the patronage of the reading public, or a proper profit from his advertising. The Monitor gives the advertiser a large, distinctive clientele, a class of well-to-do and discriminating readers. These readers have confidence in The Monitor—They are interested in its welfare and success.

## Then the Advertiser

who stands behind his offerings by giving good values, good

service and guaranteeing satisfaction, is bound to get big benefit from advertising in the right mediums. The kind of advertisements The Monitor seeks has the firm behind the goods—That is the kind of advertising that The Monitor's discriminating clientele wants to read. The Monitor thus offers every earnest advertiser a large, interested audience of readers.

## And This Is Not All

As a firm believer in well-directed, persistent publicity, The Monitor

is regularly using large and valuable space in its own columns. The results this publicity is bringing are particularly pleasing to The Monitor. They confirm The Monitor's main talking point to advertisers, namely, that regular contact with its cultivated and well-to-do readers gives Monitor advertisers cooperative attention and close touch with purchasing capacity.

¶ Reciprocally, then, Mr. Advertiser, is not NOW the right time to let The Monitor complete the circle of its militant service not only to the general advertiser, but to users of Monitor space particularly, by bringing the offerings of your firm before the purchasing ability of The Monitor's distinctive reading clientele?



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## MUSIC IN BOSTON

### GOODBAR RECITAL.

Contemplation is not the mood into which the north wind invites the majority of us. But see what it does to a member of the loafing fraternity. It catches him as he comes on a fine morning out of his western door, blows him around the nearest corner, lands him safe and close in the warmth of a sunny southern wall and there leaves him in a picturesque posture of meditation. If wind did not work confusion with painters' easels, the basking figure would certainly call out artists from their studios and make them forget the professional models whom they trick out in ragamuffin costumes and hire to pose for so much per hour.

The idler estimates that his industrial cost to the community is entirely balanced by the weight of his thinking and its worth. He believes, and with good reason, that within the 10-mile circumference which he centers he alone is quietly contemplating the life of the town and studying the motives of its prosperity. At moments his thoughts narrow down to himself. His day dream concerns itself now and then with exploits in the hold of some cattle steamer or in a Dakota wheat field, exploits whereof the coming summer will make him perhaps the single hero, and if not that, at least a cooperating hero. In any case, he may claim the distinction which nobody who passes him the morning long, and almost nobody under any roof within the range of his vision can claim—that of being a contemplator. The portico of a learned professor is not a long way off. The colonial front has contemplation's very countenance. But the idler has seen behind the mask, for one day when the stormy east wind drove him into the shelter of the public library, he read a magazine wherein the professor, with his educational proposals and programs, showed himself an aggressive pedagogue, a man of action and not of contemplation.

All is clear to the storer up of solar energy, as he stands there solitary and contemplative, or all seems to be clear. Some distance to the windward of the professor's roof is the dormer of a musician's garret. The seer of the southern wall has not the penetration he thinks he has, or he would know that there is a roof which covers as good a contemplator as himself. Brace yourself to the northwind, you dreamer, and walk under that window. Can you not tell by the sound of the musician's piano that he is composing the grand aria of an American opera? Go by there tomorrow in sun or in rain and you will hear him, at work on the chorus of his great second act. He like yourself, is living a season of meditation and when it is all over he will follow it by a season of action; he, too, will tame beasts and harvest fields. Richard Wagner has taught him how it is all done.

Our composers, in very truth, are our contemplators; and too few of them meditate to such good purpose that we ever know anything about them. Mrs. Beach, Mr. Whipple and a few others bring to the light ideas worthy of our attention; and we become aware of their ponderings only when a Mrs. Lafayette Goodbar, or some other energetic interpreter like her, goes to the trouble of reading us some native songs. There is only one quarrel to make with Mrs. Goodbar in her calling out a large company of listeners to hear her interpretations in Jordan hall Tuesday evening. Why did she bother herself at all with

German songs, which artists of Teuton feeling and training present us to our satisfaction every few days?

### MISS WARNER'S RECITAL.

Miss Grace H. Warner, pianist, assisted by Frederick Blair, violoncellist, gave a recital in Pilgrim hall Tuesday night, presenting the B minor Rhapsodie, op. 79, by Brahms; No. 3, and "The Prophet Bird," by Schumann; sonata for piano and violoncello, by Lalo; a group of pieces by Chopin; "Filleuses pres de Carantec," by Rhene-Baton, and intermezzo in octaves by Leschetizky.

Miss Warner surmounted all the technical difficulties with ease. Indeed, this young woman is well equipped to play the most difficult compositions. The way is open to her for improvement in other departments, however, for last night she played noisily, more, perhaps, from an over exuberance, a desire to use all her power of dynamics all the time than a lack of appreciation of the more reflective passages. This pride of accomplishment led to a sameness of interpretation in the Brahms rhapsody and the Schumann group.

The Lalo sonata for cello and piano, announced as a first Boston performance, proved an interesting composition.

### CARUSO IN BOSTON OPERA.

Massenet's "Manon" will be the next novelty on the repertoire of the Boston opera house. Director Russell has selected Wednesday evening, Feb. 15, for its first production. Edmond Clement, the eminent French tenor, will sing the role of Chevalier des Grieux.

Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" will have its initial performance at the Boston opera house on Washington's birthday, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 22. Enrico Caruso will create the role of Chevalier des Grieux and Pasquale Amato will sing the role of Lescaut.

### WALTER DAMROSCH NOT COMING.

The engagement of Walter Damrosch and the New York Symphony Orchestra to present Piere's cantata, "The Children at Bethlehem," in operatic form at the Boston opera house, Thursday evening, Feb. 2, has been unavoidably cancelled, since the artist who was to sing the role of the Virgin is unable to appear.

### OPPOSE MEDFORD POSTOFFICE SITE

MEDFORD, Ore.—Since the announcement of the treasury department at Washington that the federal building would be erected on the west side of the city of Medford there has been dissatisfaction expressed by the east side business men and residents.

To determine the exact attitude of the residents of the city in general a committee of three business men has been appointed by the Commercial Club to make a canvas, the report to be submitted at a mass meeting.

### ALVERSE REPORT ON HATPIN BILL.

NEW YORK.—The proposed ordinance to prohibit use of hatpins protruding more than an inch from a woman's hat was adversely reported upon Tuesday by the committee on laws and legislation of the board of aldermen.

### JOSHUA ANNIS PASSES ON.

Joshua Annis, a workman employed on the Henry M. Sears house, Beacon street, passed on late Tuesday as a result of injuries received Monday when a wall collapsed upon the workmen.

## In Shops of Those Who Advertise With Us

Such excellent educational opportunities are offered even to those cut off from the advantages of city schools, and to those who have little time to devote to mental culture, it would seem that no one is prevented from carrying out his desires for intellectual advancement. The Home Correspondence School of Springfield, Mass., gives people in far-off and out-of-the-way sections, advantages in the way of education which they probably could not get in any other way. It makes possible to them the oversight and individual attention of eminent educators in the East, some of them professors of departments in Harvard, Amherst and other colleges, and all of them occupying positions of importance in the work they represent on the catalog of the Home Correspondence School.

The school was established in 1897 and has since extended its scope, and strengthened its courses. It has an academic and preparatory department, including everything required for entrance to college and many additional courses of college grade, each study given by a professor in one of the New England or New York colleges. In addition to a normal and an advanced normal course and a common school department, there are special courses in primary methods, school music, elementary and advanced pedagogy and a kindergarten course. There are departments of commerce and agriculture, a civil service department which prepares for examination for positions in the government service and there has recently been added a course in short story writing.

The school furnishes bound volumes of books and lessons are assigned in advance so that students are at no serious disadvantage on account of distance. Students are not required to proceed at a fixed study schedule, but are permitted to do work whenever they have the time to spare. The fees are low enough to bring the courses practically within the reach of all.

The faculty is composed of F. Arthur Metcalf, B.A., president, politics and economics; Lewis McLouth, M.A., Ph.D., mathematics and sciences; J. Frank Drake, B.A., M.C.Sc., commercial branches; Alfred H. Campbell, M.A., Ph.D., normal branches; Elroy M. Avery, Ph.D., LL.D., physics; William R. Baird, M.E., LL.B., American law; William P. Brooks, Ph.D., agriculture; George Chase, Ph.D., Greek language; J. Eliot Cote, M.S., assistant in horticulture; Guy B. Colburn, B.A., assistant in Latin; Herbert W. Conn, Ph.D., physiology and bacteriology; John Craig, J. B. S. Gung, A.M., Ph.D., English language and literature; George F. Gung, M.A., D.D., assistant in English language; Sidney B. Haskell, B.S., assistant in agriculture; Albert G. Harkness, M.A., Latin language; Charles F. Krohn, M.A., French and Spanish languages; J. Frank McGregory, M.A., Ph.D., chemistry; Lawrence A. McLouth, B.A., German language; William L. Montague, M.A., Ph.D., assistant in English literature; James G. Needham, Ph.D., zoology; David P. Todd, Ph.D., astronomy; Langdon S. Thompson, M.A., Ph.D., drawing and fine arts; Webster Wells, B.Sc., mathematics; Philip P. Wells, Ph.D., history.

A piano adds so much to the enjoyment of the home that no home ought to be without one and it is happily true that few are. An opportunity to buy a good piano at less than the usual price is being given by the Sterling Piano Company of Brooklyn at its annual February sale. New and used pianos, player-pianos, piano players, factory samples, art and special designs of pianos, all are

included in the sale. Sample pianos are direct from the Sterling, Huntington and Mendelssohn factories and are practically new. Second hand pianos taken in exchange for new ones are of reputable make and have had skilled remaking in the Sterling Company's workshops. The pianos are shown in many kinds of woods and architectural designs and range in size from the smallest to fit the tiniest boudoir to those for the largest drawing room. The prices present a saving of from \$50 all the way up to \$200 on one instrument and they are sold on terms as low down as \$10 down and \$6 a month. The wholesale and retail warehouses of the company are at 518-520 Fulton street, corner of Hanover place, Brooklyn.

James McCreery & Co. of New York are showing spring models in women's tailored suits of medium prices, that is from \$25 to \$32.50. They are made of serge, shepherd check and striped worsteds. To go with them are hand embroidered shirtwaist patterns in batiste at \$2.50, and batiste and Irish lace at \$2.75, \$3.75 and \$4.75, values from \$3.75 to \$8.75. A large and varied assortment of underwear and attractive and a common school department, there are special courses in primary methods, school music, elementary and advanced pedagogy and a kindergarten course. There are departments of commerce and agriculture, a civil service department which prepares for examination for positions in the government service and there has recently been added a course in short story writing.

The school furnishes bound volumes of books and lessons are assigned in advance so that students are at no serious disadvantage on account of distance. Students are not required to proceed at a fixed study schedule, but are permitted to do work whenever they have the time to spare. The fees are low enough to bring the courses practically within the reach of all.

The Macular Parker Company is having its final clearance sale of the small lots and broken sizes of men's, youths' and boys' winter suits and overcoats. Prices have been greatly reduced so as to clean them out before putting new spring goods on the counters. Special bargains are to be found in the boys' and youths' overgarments and in the furnishing goods departments. The store is at 400 Washington street.

Artistic rugs of good quality and moderate prices are made a specialty of at Hatch's store, 43 and 45 Summer street. The arts and crafts rug is a heavy, wool felt fabric weighing about four pounds to the square yard and is particularly desirable in carrying out special color effects in interior decorating at a moderate cost. It comes in all sizes and colors, a large line of shadings being always in stock.

Many other beautiful things are to be found at Hatch's. He makes a specialty of Chinese, Japanese and oriental goods, embroideries, china and brasseware, carvings, etc., and also sweets and other food dainties from those far-off lands.

During February Charles H. Hurwicz, women's tailor, of 31 West street, is making two offers that it seems well worth while to take advantage of. The first is a coat and skirt of one of the best imported lines to be made to order for \$28.50, a suit when finished such as would ordinarily bring \$35, and which will be ready for the spring journey to the South and in the height of style during the entire summer season.

The second offer is a suit of white or colored serge which they have never

## MR. TAFT FRIENDLY TO COL. ROOSEVELT, SAYS MR. McVEAGH

WASHINGTON.—A statement from a member of the Taft administration as to the present relations between President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt was contained in a speech delivered by Franklin MacVeagh, secretary of the treasury, before the National Press Club here last evening.

"It was a foregone conclusion from the start," said Secretary MacVeagh, "that the strange efforts to break the alliance between these two men would fail. The theory that the way to make the Republican party strong is to break it in little bits was too much for the humor of these old friends."

These were the concluding sentences of a speech by the secretary upon the personal characteristics of the President as he observed them through two years of service in the cabinet. The secretary of the treasury said the President was indifferent to his own political fortunes. It was the club's "hobby night," all of the speakers having been invited to express their pet theories and notions. Among the speakers were Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, James Bryce, British ambassador; Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, and Dr. William H. Welch, professor of pathology at Johns Hopkins University.

Governor Wilson acknowledged that his hobby, if he had any, was the popular movement to change the machinery of the government from privacy to publicity.

## BRITISH CRITICISM OF U. S. RAILROADS

NEW YORK.—Criticism and praise of American railways is embodied in a statement made by W. M. Acworth, the English railway economist, on the eve of his departure today for England.

Mr. Acworth has been making a study of American railways in the last two months, incidentally testifying before the President's railroad securities commission.

The principal defect of American railway management that Mr. Acworth mentions lies in "centralization of administrative power in headquarters offices in Chicago and New York, which, while tending doubtless to efficiency and economy, is responsible in some degree for the present strained relations between the railways and the public."

Questions that arise in Kansas, in Texas, in the far south, or in the far west, and need prompt adjustment, have to be referred, Mr. Acworth points out, to officers 1000 or 2000 miles away, and the officer thinks he is dealing with a machine.

## Y. W. C. A. BEGINS CAMPAIGN.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A campaign to bring the advantages of the Y. W. C. A. more prominently before the public has begun here, to continue during the week, under the direction of Miss Sarah Wells of New York. Plans are being made for the installation of a swimming pool in the association's new building.

before offered for less than \$60, at the extra low price of \$42.50. Mr. Hurwicz has a reputation for the work, and it is guaranteed this will be a feature of the garments turned out at these prices, no less than it is of those made in the regular season at the regular prices.

The publication carrying the highest class of commercial advertising is an excellent paper for bringing business to hotels

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## HIGH LINE CANAL TO BE EXTENDED

GRAND JUNCTION, Col.—Orders have been received by the reclamation service to outline a plan for an extension of the Grand valley highline canal into Utah.

A number of the reclamation officials left recently to lay out a right-of-way for the extension so as to include 30,000 more acres. If carried out early 100,000 acres will be watered from the canal and it will be necessary to enlarge the intake at the Grand river above Palisade.

## SAS KATCHEWAN'S GREAT GRAIN CROP

REGINA, Sask.—The final crop figures for the province, collected by the department of agriculture, show that during the past year Saskatchewan raised a total grain crop of 145,071,860 bushels.

Although an increasing amount of attention is being given to mixed farming, the province still holds the premier place as a wheat growing country, having raised 72,668,309 bushels of that cereal, and it will be necessary to enlarge the intake at the Grand river above Palisade.

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MRS. GREEN'S HAND LAUNDRY, 284 W. Newton st. Work neatly done. Ladies' shirtwaists and dresses. Tel. 1732-2 B. B.

CHICKERING HAND LAUNDRY, 235 Huntington av.—Ladies' work a specialty. Cleaning and dyeing. Tel. 304-1 B. B.

## LAUNDRY

THE STEIFF PIANO, Received Highest Award at Paris 1904.

PELTON PIANO CO., 168 TREMONT ST. PIANOS and PLAYER PIANOS, UPRIGHTS and GRANDS FOR RENT. Popular prices. Terms to suit. Tel. con.

OUR SPECIALTY—100 to select from. CHAS. S. NORRIS, 15 Tremont st., Apollo player, Kranch and Bach pianos.

PICTURES AND FRAMES. W. J. GARDNER COMPANY, 298 Boylston st., Boston. Carefully selected stock of fine pictures, mirrors and frames.

## LADIES TAILORS

FIRST-CLASS SUITS FROM BEST IMPORTATIONS \$30 to \$40. L. COHEN, 501 Mass. ave. Tel. 21740 Tr.

J. MAKLAUSKY, 22 Dartmouth st.—Nothing too high for my capability. Nothing too small for my personal attention.

LADIES' FINE TAILORING. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. C. LEONARD CO., Inc. Ladies' Tailors, 71 Temple place.

LOUIS VERNAGLIA, ladies' tailor; latest models and fabrics; satisfaction guaranteed. 15 Temple pl. Long distance tel.

LADIES' WAISTS. WEAR THE TREMONT WAIST—Costs no more than ordinary waists. Sold only by THE GLEN SHIRT AND COLLAR CO., 121 Tremont st., Boston.

LIGHTING FIXTURES. Y. L. BRONZE CO., 100 Boylston st., Boston. Fine and artistic lamps of original design and finest workmanship.

LINEN SPECIALTIES. PURE LINENS—We carry a large assortment of stamped goods to embroider, shirt waists, collars, cuffs, centers, dollies, luncheon sets, etc. LINEN SPECIALTIES CO., 7th floor Blake bldg., 59 Temple pl., Boston.

MANUFACTURING FURRIER. GENTLEMEN'S MUSKRAT COATS, other collars, and 40 buttons \$100 and \$160. Ladies' astrachan coats, 34 bust, \$150; 36 bust, \$125. Hudson river seal, 38 bust, \$150. Well made, best quality. A. B. POTCH, 218 Tremont st.

JOSEPH MOCK, 59 Temple pl., cor. Washington st. Seal garments and fancy furs to order, redyed and remodeled in the latest styles. Estimates cheerfully given. Tel. Oxford 1464.

UNITED FUR MFG. CO.—Fur trimmings 50c yd. upward. Repairing, redyeing, custom seal work. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Rms. 16-17, 164 Tremont st.

PORTER'S MARKET. Highest grade provisions at reasonable prices. Free delivery. 149-151 Summer st. Phone Oxford 1806.

CHARLES & DAVID, proprietors of THE COLOMBO SHIRT CO., Headquarters for "Manhattan" shirts and other woven goods in the Back Bay, 3 stores: 300, 302 and 304 Massachusetts ave. and 483 Columbus ave.

FELIX KORNFIELD, BOSTON'S LARGEST UP-TO-DATE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT. Highest prices. 65-67-69 SUMMER ST., BOSTON.

SCORES, LIBRETTOES and piano selections for all operas may be had at HOMEYER'S MUSIC SHOP, 332 Boylston st., Boston.

C. W. THOMPSON & CO., A and B Park st., Boston. Best quality. Mail orders filled promptly. Write for catalogue.

NAPHTHA CLEANSING. RUGS, CARPETS, FURNITURE and Bedding cleaned, dyed and renovated. Heated naphtha. ADAMS & SWETT, CLEANSING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070 and 1071.

A. U. DILLEY & CO., Inc., 5 Park st., Boston; 613 Fifth ave., New York, exclusive and expert dealers. Every rug guaranteed in writing. Prices reasonable.

ORIENTAL RUG RENOVATING. ARMENIAN RUG RENOVATING WORKS. Careful work at moderate price. Estab. 1865. 15 Temple place. Tel. Oxford 3025.

OSTRICH FEATHERS. HENDERSON, ostrich feathers dyed, cleaned, curled and made into WILLOW WORK a specialty. 25 Winter st.

FELIX KORNFIELD, The Ostrich Feather House, 65-67-69 Summer St., Boston. Largest stock of ostrich feathers. Quality. Feathers recured while you wait.

PAINTER-PHOTOGRAPHER. DAGUERRETYPE RESTORED AND COPIED with success by THE GARO STUDIO, 747 Boylston st., Boston.

PATTERNS. PARIS PATTERN SUPPLY CO. Ladies' cut and made from their patterns without fitting. 100 Tremont st., Boston.

PHOTOGRAPHERS. CHAMPLAIN & FARRAR, 101 Tremont. Originality in Style, Pose and Finish.

"PORTRAITS BY PHOTOGRAPHY." THE HOYLE STUDIO, 364A Boylston st., Boston.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES. THE MOST PARTICULAR PEOPLE GO TO FOR SUPPLIES, developing and printing. Try him and see why.

PHOTOGRAPHY. WAKENFIELD ART CO., 723 Dudley st., Dor. 2nd fl. ext. rolls to the "Print No. 2 B. 3c; No. 2A, 3c; No. 2B, 4c; 425, 5c. Mail orders. Reliable, quick.

PIANOS. H. W. BERRY, 21 Tremont st., Boston. Sole agents for the celebrated H. W. BERRY and KELLER & SONS PIANOS. Tel. Oxford 53. Remember our store is up one flight.

BATES MITCHELL PIANO CO., 124 Boylston st. Sole agents for Boston and other reliable pianos. Pianos to rent.

UPRIGHT PIANOS, \$20 to \$400—Good, reliable makes. Bargains always on hand; easy terms. CHENEY'S PIANO ROOMS, 657 Washington st. and 18 Boylston st. (over the Continental). Estab. 22 years.

BEFORE YOU DECIDE, hear the Krancher. Pianos for rent. GEO. LINCOLN PARKER, 100 Boylston st., Boston.

A Great Art Product THE STEIFF PIANO Received Highest Award at Paris 1904.

PELTON PIANO CO., 168 TREMONT ST. PIANOS and PLAYER PIANOS, UPRIGHTS and GRANDS FOR RENT. Popular prices. Terms to suit. Tel. con.

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The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

## CENTRAL STATES

**SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE**

**MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER** desired in small family, hotel or institution. **MISS MARGARET HICKEY**, 125 E. 23th st. Chicago.

**MILINERY TRIMMER** and **DESSA** desired. **MISS MARY E. LYON**, 17th st. Milwaukee, Wis.

**MOTHER'S HELPER**—Position wanted by young lady, **MISS MARGARET HICKEY**, to travel; 300 month. **MISS RICHARD**, 125 E. 23th st. Chicago.

**STENOGRAPHER**, expert in electric work, also law, hearings, etc., references. **MISS FLORENCE LYON**, 125 E. 23th st. Chicago.

**STENOGRAPHER** desired permanent, **MISS MARGARET HICKEY**, 125 E. 23th st. Chicago.

**STENOGRAPHER** (A) wants position private secretary; **L. C. Smith** make **NIELSEN**, 5310 W. Chicago ave., Chicago.

**STENOGRAPHER**, competent, experienced, desired position in Chicago; **MISS MARGARET HICKEY**, 125 E. 23th st. Chicago.

**STENOGRAPHER**, 3 years' experience, available for first class stenographic position in Loop district, **MISS MARGARET HICKEY**, 125 E. 23th st. Chicago.

**WESTERN STATES**

**HELP WANTED—MALE**

ne who can make good. HENRY SA  
ERS, Auburn, Neb.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**

LAD (13) desire position on ranch fruit farm in Arizona or New Mexico. Experienced with horses; will sign any contract. Write to N. D. BOLTON Quincy st., Roxbury, Mass.

**PROFESSIONAL MAN** (27), former high school teacher, desires position connected with some of educational work. CHESELEY CURTIS, 2000 Lakeside, N. D.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE**

CLERK—Young woman desires position as office clerk or will act as companion and household assistant in retirement. Write to W. H. BRINGTON, 17th st., Kansas City, Kan.

**STENOGRAPHER**, expert in electrical engineering, desires position in electrical office. Write to reference address. MISS FLORENCE LYON, 14 Auburn st., Appleton, Wis.

**SOUTHERN STATE**

**HELP WANTED—MALE**

**BRUSHMAKER** wanted; one who operate Leiblig machine; state experience and references. **HOUSTON BRUSH CO.**

**HELP WANTED-FEMALE**  
CLERK-Young woman of good education, with experience, desirable position in light manufacturing and typewriting; references. M. J. HARRIS, 1904 Fort Stoddard ave., Baltimore, Md.

**SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE**  
ADVERTISER-Young man desirous of position with reliable firm or manufacturer. Traveling advertisers' references. J. J. CHAFFIN, 739 Broadway, Shreveport, La.

**SALESMAN-OVERSEER**-Middle-aged man, with experience in selling on farm; small family. W. J. BRADY, 9067 Bennett at, Wilmington, Del.

**SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE**  
CASHIER-desires position in New York City. references. MISS G. WALKER, 100 West 11th St., New York City.

**COOK**—Experienced colored cook with northern home for summer months; \$6 per week; references from present employer.

**MRS. LUTHERA SNOWDEN,** car. upholstery, upholsterer, 1067 E. Washington street, Portland, Ore.  
**MILLINER AND BUYER** desires pop; can manage department if necessary. References: MISS NETT STENOGRAPHIC, 1936 Park ave., Richmond, Va.; MISS MARY HEDDLE, 1206 Park ave., Richmond, Va.

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## DOMESTIC COAST HELP WANTED—FEMALE

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**CASSIUS JONES**, 1801 Commercial street, San Francisco, Cal., wants good home to assist in housework and care of children; salary, Mrs. W. V. Jones, 1801 Commercial street, San Francisco, Cal.

**HOUSEKEEPER** wanted in Redlands, Cal., for mother and three small children; good salary; telephone Mrs. ANN MEYER, Redlands, Cal.

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## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

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**ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN**

work, wants position with opportunity  
reference: W. D. KANT 3

MANAGER—Competent, experienced a  
management position. San Francisco, Cal.  
MANAGER—Competent, experienced a  
manager of grocery and general stor  
Berkeley. GBO W SNIVELY, 333  
S. 10th St., Berkeley, Cal. 94702  
SALESMAN desires position with man  
ufacturer to handle article or line of me  
chanical equipment; references: R. J. BR  
BRI, JR., 302 E. 8th st., Riverside, Cal.  
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE  
GENERAL WORK—Competent work  
ers employment by the day or will  
be available for full time employment  
finished room in Berkeley. Tel. BER  
BERKLEY, 614-3141, 64 Panoramic wa  
Berkeley, Cal.  
SALESLADY, experienced in cloak an  
clothing department, desires position  
downward, desirable position. MISS B  
LIVIDSON, 615 S. 9th st., Tacoma, Wash  
98402  
PERSON—Desires position in private  
school or as visiting governess; prima  
ry and secondary education; references:  
WILL FRUETT, 901 Bush st., San Fran  
cisco, Cal. Telephone Franklin 5030.

## CANADA—FOREIGN

**HELP WANTED—MALE**  
MILLWRIGHT, good all-round, to take  
care of sawmill. Apply by letter to  
J. H. WILSON, 222 N. 2nd St., Duluth,  
Minn.

**SKIRT DESIGNER** wanted (must have  
first-class references) for large skirt  
factory. HELENA COSTUME CO., Los  
Angeles, Cal.

**TOVEMAKERS** (2) wanted; also 2 m  
joining stores; good wages paid; mu  
experienced and able to file their o  
D. WHELAN & CO., Nantel, Qu  
Calif.

**HELP WANTED—FEMALE**  
MOTHER'S HELPER wanted; you  
to help English woman; must be  
of children; 2 children in family  
J. S. N. WOOD, Bulwer, P. Q., Can.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**  
SALESMAN (40) wants position sellin  
in machinery; steady, temperate habit  
THOS. WILKINS, Re  
Man., Canada.

**ROXBURY.**  
R. Allison & Co., 358B Warren st.

Benjamin DeYoung, 374 Blue Hill ave.  
 W. E. DeYoung, 1440 W. 14th St.  
 S. E. Robbins, 3107 Washington st.  
 W. E. Robbins, 1400 Easton square.  
 S. E. Robbins, 1400 Easton square.  
 F. F. Goldsmith & Co., 4 Barton sq.  
 BOMERVILLE.  
 G. C. Bailey, 1400 Easton square.  
 H. W. Leach, 368 Somerville ave.  
 SOUTH FRAMINGHAM.  
 J. F. Rice, 1400 Easton square.  
 SPRINGFIELD.  
 G. E. Miner & Co.  
 STONEHAM.  
 A. W. Rice.  
 THE NEWTONS.  
 G. F. Briggs, 278 Washington st., Newton.  
 W. H. Briggs, 1241 Center st., Newton  
 Center.  
 H. E. Stacey, P. O. bldg., W. Newton.  
 A. V. Stacey, 1400 Easton square, 385  
 Center st., Newton.  
 T. A. Stacey, 278 Washington st., New-  
 tonville.  
 Charles H. Stacey, West Newton.  
 E. S. Hall, 600 Main st.  
 W. N. Towse, 243 Moody st.  
 W. N. Towse, 243 Moody st.  
 J. W. Kewer, 18 Church st.  
 W. N. Towse, 243 Moody st.  
 L. E. Steele, 11 College ave.

C. H. Smith.  
WEYMOUTH.  
WINCHESTER.

A. W. Hooney. WOBURN.  
Moore & Parker. WORCESTER.  
F. A. Baston Company, corner Main  
and Pleasant sts.  
CONNECTICUT.  
BRIDGEPORT.  
Bridgeport News Company, 248-250  
Middle st.  
NEW HAVEN.  
The Connecticut News Company, 204-  
206 State st.  
MAINE.  
BANGOR—O. C. Beas.  
BATH—L. B. Swett & Co.  
LEWISTON.  
N. D. Estes, 30 Lisbon st.  
PORTLAND.  
J. W. Peterson, 177 Middle st.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE.  
CONCORD.  
W. C. Gibson, 106 North Main st.  
Eugene Sullivan & Co, 1 No. Main st.  
L. T. Mead (City News Company), 12  
Hanover st.  
NASHUA—Holding & Trow.  
PORTSMOUTH.

Portsmouth News Agency. 21 Con-  
gress st.  
RHODE ISLAND

WESTERLY—A. N. Nash.  
VERMONT.  
NEWPORT.  
C. F. Bigelow, Bigelow's Pharmacy.  
ST. JOHNSBURY.  
Randall & Whitcomb, 37 Main st.

CSM

ARE YOU IN NEED  
of Work?

Why Not Try  
A Free Want Ad  
in  
THE MONITOR?

SEE PAGE TWO  
for Particulars







# Market Reports

## SHIPPING NEWS

Two foreign steamers, the *Dochra* from Montevideo, and *Cambrian* from London, are scheduled to reach port tomorrow.

T wharf arrivals today were the *Pontiac* with 17,000 pounds, motor 4300, Romance 64,000, Mary B. Greer 40,400, and the *Ripple* 45,000.

Higher prices prevailed at T wharf today, dealers paying per hundredweight for steak cod \$8, market cod \$4.75, haddock \$2.75 to \$7.50, pollock \$4.75, large hake \$6.25, medium hake \$4.25, and cusk \$3.

A total of 19 packages of lobsters and seven boxes of smelts are scheduled to reach Boston tomorrow noon on the steamer A. W. Perry from Halifax.

Rough weather has prevented work by the wreckers on the barkentine *Stephen G. Hart*, aground on Cuttyhunk. The vessel is reported to be lying easily.

## PORT OF BOSTON.

### Arrived.

Str *Romanic* (Br), Carter, Genoa, Jan. 15, via Naples 18, and Palermo 19, and *Ponta Delgada* mdse and passengers to White Star line.

Str *Malden*, Smith, Balt., 6969 tons coal for N. E. Coal & Coke Company.

Str *Greician*, Briggs, Phila., mdse and passengers to C. H. Maynard.

Str *Nantucket*, Hudgins, Baltimore, Newport News and Norfolk, mdse and passengers to C. H. Maynard.

Str *Bay State*, Linscott, Portland, Me. Str *City of Gloucester*, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.

Tug *Richmond*, Calhoun, Newport News, towg bgs Kentucky and George R. Skolfield.

Tug *Tacony*, Wallace, Portland, towg by Shamokin, for South Amboy.

Tug *Lehigh*, McGoldrick, Gloucester, towg by Bristol, for Perth Amboy.

Tug *F. C. Hersey*, Baker, Lynn, Mass. Tug *Nellie*, Swim, Lynn, towg by 78.

Tug *Sadie Ross*, Gloucester, towg fishing sch *Pontiac*.

Tug *Tamaqua*, Bengtson, Philadelphia, towg bgs Indian Ridge, Herndon and Ephrata.

### Sailed.

Str *Ocean* (Nor), Louisburg, C. B.; tugs *Lehigh*, *Perth Amboy*, towg bgs Bristol, Beverly and Bluster; F. C. Hersey, towg by 12, Lynn. Str *Kershaw*, Balt. via Newport News; James S. Whitney, N. Y.; tug *Tamaqua*, towg by Indian Ridge, Portland. Str *Devonian* (Br), Liverpool.

### MARINE NOTES.

NORFOLK, Va. — The Norwegian steamer *Lovstakken* was attached here Tuesday upon federal court libel on the part of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, claiming \$7500 damages for collision in New York harbor. The steamer was bonded and released.

## INTERNATIONAL NICKEL OUTLOOK

NEW YORK — International Nickel's enlargements to its plant at Constance, Mich., will probably be completed by March 1, so that the company will be able to operate at a 25 per cent increase in capacity during its entire next fiscal year ending March 31.

Business for the new calendar year is highly satisfactory. The slump in steel has not touched International Nickel for the reason that its chief line, manufacture of nickel for nickel-plated armor plate, is a highly specialized business and slow to respond to industrial fluctuations. February orders are coming in satisfactorily and great progress is reported in demand from automobile manufacturers.

International Nickel will require no further financing for a while and has sufficient working capital. The recent high price for the common of \$200 a share may have something to do with possible extra dividends in the current year.

## LAST YEAR'S PIG IRON PRODUCTION

PHILADELPHIA — Production of pig iron was larger in 1910 than in any other year, according to official figures prepared by James M. Swank. The Bulletin of the American Iron & Steel Association says:

Total production of all kinds of pig iron in 1910 was 27,298,545 gross tons, against 25,795,471 tons in 1909, an increase of 1,503,074 tons, or over 5.8 per cent. The following table gives the half-yearly production in previous years in gross tons:

Periods	1910	1909	1908
First half	14,978,738	13,922,346	6,918,004
Second half	12,319,807	14,773,125	9,018,014
Total	27,298,545	25,795,471	15,936,018

Production in second half of 1910 shows a decrease of 2,658,321 tons, or over 21.5 per cent, compared with the first half.

## WILL ABANDON LARGEST BRIDGE

NEW YORK — President Stevens of Spokane, Portland & Seattle has let a contract for the filling of Sprague gulch, about 40 miles to the west of Spokane, at a cost of \$400,000.

This work will enable the company to dismantle a 5000-foot trestle, believed to be the largest wooden bridge in the world. About 2,500,000 cubic yards of earth will be required for the embankment. The company has purchased 100 acres of adjoining land from which the earth will be supplied.

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

### Transatlantic Sailings.

#### EASTBOUND.

Sailings from New York.

\*Vaderland, for Antwerp via Dover.

\*Mauretania, for Liverpool.

\*La Serde, for Havre.

\*C. F. Tietgen, for Copenhagen.

\*Volturno, for Rotterdam.

\*Caledonia, for Glasgow.

\*Chicago, for Southampton.

\*Dica D. Genova, for Medit. ports.

\*Roma, for Mediterranean ports.

\*Koenig Albert, for Medit. ports.

\*Rydan, for Rotterdam.

\*Rhein, for Rotterdam.

\*Lusitania, for Liverpool.

\*Finland, for Antwerp via Dover.

\*Gazette, for Hamburg.

\*La Touraine, for Havre.

\*Taormina, for Mediterranean ports.

\*Furness, for Glasgow.

\*Baltic, for Liverpool.

\*Kronland, for Antwerp via Dover.

\*Minerwa, for London.

\*Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for Hamburg.

\*Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen.

\*Cincinnati, for Mediterranean pta.

\*Campania, for Liverpool.

\*Helle Olav, for Copenhagen.

\*Berlin, for Mediterranean ports.

\*Adriatic, for Mediterranean ports.

\*Dica D'Abuzzi, for Medit. ports.

\*Gotland, for Antwerp via Dover.

\*President Lincoln, for Hamburg.

Sailings from Boston.

\*Devonian, for Liverpool.

\*Caledonia, for Liverpool.

\*Romanic, for Mediterranean ports.

\*Zyria, for Hamburg.

\*Cestrian, for Liverpool.

\*Sjælland, for Copenhagen.

\*Hellerup, for Hamburg.

\*Mantua, for London.

\*Sagamore, for Liverpool.

\*Winifred, for London.

\*Columbian, for Liverpool.

\*Iberian, for Manchester.

\*Toucan, for Copenhagen.

\*Ionian, for Liverpool.

\*Lancastrian, for Liverpool.

\*Marquette, for Antwerp.

\*Gorredyk, for Rotterdam.

\*Zeeland, for Liverpool.

Sailings from Philadelphia.

\*Merion, for Liverpool.

\*Yorick, for Mediterranean ports.

\*Friesland, for Liverpool.

\*Manitou, for Antwerp.

\*Havard, for Liverpool.

Sailings from Montreal.

\*All sailings from Halifax, N. S., or Portland, Me., during winter season.

Sailings from Portland.

\*Canada, for Liverpool.

Sailings from Halifax.

\*Corsican, for Liverpool.

\*Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool.

\*Empress of Britain, for Liverpool.

Sailings from London.

\*Georgia, for Boston.

Sailings from Southampton.

\*Atlantic, for New York.

\*Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York.

\*Minneapolis, for New York.

\*Philadelphia, for New York.

\*Minneapolis, for New York.

\*George Washington, for New York.

\*America, for New York.

\*Minneapolis, for New York.

\*Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for N. Y.

\*St. Paul, for New York.

\*President Grant, for New York.

Sailings from Glasgow.

\*California, for New York.

\*Espana, for Boston via Halifax.

\*Columbia, for New York.

\*Caledonia, for New York.

Sailings from New York.

\*Lake Erie, for Boston via Halifax.

\*Furness, for New York.

\*Sicilia, for London via Halifax.

Sailings from Hamburg.

\*President Lincoln, for New York.

\*Batavia, for New York.

\*America, for New York.

\*President Grant, for New York.

Sailings from New York.

\*Bostonian, for Boston.

\*Bremen, for New York.

\*Friedrich der Grosse, for New York.

\*Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for N. Y.

\*Rhein, for New York.

\*Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York.

Sailings from Havre.

\*La Providence, for New York.

\*La Bretagne, for New York.

\*La Lorraine, for New York.

Sailings from Antwerp.

\*Samland, for New York.

\*Marquette, for Boston.

\*Napland, for New York.

\*Vaderland, for London.

\*Menominee, for Boston.

\*Kronland, for New York.

Sailings from New York.

\*Potsdam, for New York.

\*Gorredyk, for Boston.

\*Nordland, for New York.

Sailings from London.

\*Caronia, for New York.

\*Utopia, for New York.

Sailings from Genoa.

\*Dica Degli Abruzzi, for New York.

\*Toscania, for New York.

\*Re D'Italia, for New York.

\*Europa, for New York.

\*America, for New York.

\*Dica D'Aosta, for New York.

Sailings from New York.

\*Ancona, for New York.

\*America, for New York.

\*Koenig Albert, for New York.

\*Romanic, for Boston.

Sailings from Trieste.

\*Oceania, for New York.

\*Alce, for New York.

\*Utopia, for New York.

\*Martha, for New York.

Sailings from Copenhagen.

\*United States, for New York.

\*Oscar II., for New York.

Sailings from Seattle.

\*Hallaushire, for Hongkong.

\*Inaba Maru, for Hongkong.

\*Empress of China, for Hongkong.

\*Zealandia, for Sydney.

\*Kamukawa Maru, for Kobe.

Sailings from Tacoma.

\*Mexico Maru, for Hongkong.

\*Gaufo, for Hongkong.

\*Keenun, for Hongkong.

Sailings from Vancouver.

\*Empress of China, for Hongkong.

\*Zealandia, for Sydney.

Sailings from Yokohama.

\*Kamukawa Maru, for Seattle.

\*Manchuria, for San Francisco.

\*Montague, for Vancouver.

\*Empress of Japan, for Vancouver.

\*Chiyo Maru, for Tacoma.

\*Chiyo Maru, for San Francisco.

\*Empress of Japan, for Seattle.

\*Tamba Maru, for Seattle.

\*Minnesota, for Seattle.

\*Empress of India, for Vancouver.

\*Mongolia, for San Francisco.

\*America Maru, for San Francisco.

Sailings from Hongkong.

\*Asia, for San Francisco.

\*Empress of India, for Vancouver.

\*Mongolia, for San Francisco.

\*Empress of Japan, for Vancouver.

\*Tacoma Maru, for Tacoma.

\*Belorussian, for Tacoma.

\*Asia Maru, for Seattle.

Sailings from Seattle.

\*Marana, for Vancouver.

Sailings from Wellington.

\*Aorangi, for San Francisco.

Sailings from 'apepe.

\*Mariposa, for San Francisco.

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# News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

## FRENCH MINISTER'S VIEWS ON HOLLAND'S DEFENSE SCHEME

M. Pichon Declares He Would Be Glad to Take Up Question With Powers — Believed in Paris That Dutch Will Modify Flushing Plans.

(Special to The Monitor.)  
PARIS—A question of international importance was raised in the chamber when Monsieur Delafosse brought up that of the proposed fortification of Flushing by the Dutch, and his speech drew from Monsieur Pichon, the minister of foreign affairs, an important declaration relative to the proposed defenses.

The minister stated that the question raised by Monsieur Delafosse really went back as far as 1904. At that date, he said, a commission of inquiry was charged with the examination of the defenses of the Netherlands, and it was decided that new fortifications ought to be constructed. A bill had recently been introduced providing for the rebuilding of certain works which were falling into ruin at Flushing; this bill had encountered rather keen opposition, especially in Belgium, where it was held that, since the Scheldt was an international river and consequently one that ought to remain neutral, Holland as a signatory of the treaty of 1839 could not take any action calculated to prejudice Belgium's neutrality. It was moreover possible, the minister added, that the bill in question might not be proceeded with; however that might be, he himself could only fall in with the proposal of Monsieur Delafosse, and he would be very glad to enter into conversation on the subject with the powers concerned.

In dealing with this question, under which there lies another one of vital interest to France, the Temps in a leading article deals at length with the circumstances leading up to this proposal to spend \$15,000,000 upon the defenses at Flushing. It contends that the scheme could not be justified by any political reason save that of creating a defense against an English aggression, which Holland had no grounds for fearing unless she was presupposing a European war and her own alliance with Germany. Even in Dutch military circles the scheme was not regarded in a favorable manner. The opinion of General Snyder, written a short time ago, was to the effect that to spend millions on fortifying Flushing also implied the necessity of an entire reorganization of the Dutch infantry, and would be an unpardonable mistake both from a military and a financial point of view. The Temps points out that the surest guarantee of Dutch integrity is the maintenance of a strong army and one which can be quickly concentrated at any point of the frontier. On the other hand, the building of fortifications would seem to indicate a plan specially directed against England and at the same time specially to the advantage of Germany.

It is pointed out that with regard to

the relationship of the proposed fortifications to the neutrality of the Scheldt there is no doubt whatever: Flushing can "bottle up" the Scheldt, but the Scheldt is not and never has been a Dutch river; it was free in 1814, it was also free in 1839; it has at all events been free since the treaty of April, 1839, which laid down that the Scheldt was a free river and even provided that, in the event of the waterway becoming impracticable, either by natural causes or by artificial works, Holland must replace it with some other substitute for Belgian navigation and traffic; everything tending to restrict the freedom of the Scheldt is subject by law to the decision of the signatories of the treaty of 1839, namely Great Britain, Austria, Belgium, France, Holland, Prussia and Russia.

In discussing the form which diplomatic action might take, the Temps points out that while Monsieur Pichon in the chamber expressed his readiness to enter into conversation with the various signatory powers, no negotiations have yet been commenced. Germany having announced by an official note in the Cologne Gazette that she would decline to intervene, conversation with the seven other powers, as provided for by treaty, was thus wholly impracticable, since there was no hope of any agreement. The treaty moreover forbids private negotiations with Holland.

In summing up the situation the Temps says that Holland is thus left to herself, free to weigh the financial, military and diplomatic pros and cons, it being clearly understood that, if she carries out the scheme by taking advantage of the divergence of view among the great powers, she will most clearly proclaim in that way to all parties interested her adherence to the triple alliance.

In well informed circles it is reported that the Dutch government will modify its defense scheme in such a manner as will meet the wishes of the majority of the powers interested as well as those of a very large section of the Dutch people themselves.

France, as one of the guarantors of the neutrality of Belgium under the treaty of 1839, cannot ignore the project made by Belgium against the closing up of Antwerp and the Scheldt by Dutch fortifications at Flushing. Probably this question will now be allowed to rest, and it is even hoped that the wish of the eminent Dutch statesman who said, "We hope for the day when there will be no Scheldt between Holland and Belgium" may soon be actually realized.

## MEXICO WILL HAVE FIRST AVIATION MEET OF LATIN-AMERICA

Event Will Take Place During Present Month if Guarantee Is Secured—Automobile Show Also.

### PREPARING GROUND

(Special to The Monitor.)  
MEXICO CITY—During February Mexico is to have two interesting events—an aviation meet and an international automobile show. It is expected that 200 automobiles will be brought here from the United States, Germany and Great Britain, but five sixths of the machines will be American.

As to the meeting of the human birds, much depends upon the negotiations of the next few days. There are two parties on the spot trying to secure the needed guarantee of \$30,000 gold. Among other flying machines expected are the Wright and the Curtiss. Immense grounds are to be prepared at the old race track of Peralvillo. As the highest record a year ago was 6000 feet, and it was only recently surpassed by the ascent to a little over 11,000 feet, aviators are naturally curious to see how aeroplanes will behave starting from an initial height of 7434 feet above sea level, which is the average level of the valley of Mexico.

Lighter-than-air machines have done remarkable work at this level. It remains to be seen whether the bird-men can have dominion over the air at this exceptional height.

This will be the first aviation meeting held in Latin America.

## RAILWAY BILL IS TO BE INTRODUCED

(Special to The Monitor.)  
VICTORIA, B. C.—It is stated that a bill will be brought before the present session of the Legislature to enable railway companies to become incorporated without a special act as now required, but it is reported that it will contain some drastic provisions intended to discontinue the securing of charters by so-called "wildcat" companies for purposes of speculation. Companies desiring to build railways will be given a license to make surveys and upon the deposit of these surveys, together with a financial guarantee of good faith, to be based upon the estimated cost per mile, the necessary charter will be granted.

## FRANK SALISBURY COMPLETES LARGE HISTORICAL PICTURE



PAINTING OF LADY BROWNLOW.

By Frank O. Salisbury, who has finished another picture for Westminster palace.

(Special to The Monitor.)  
LONDON—Frank O. Salisbury has lately completed a large decorative historical picture for Westminster palace which is to be placed in the corridor separating the House of Lords from the House of Commons. The subject of this picture is the trial of Katherine of Aragon and the moment selected for representation is that in which Queen Katherine throws herself at the feet of Henry VIII. and in her broken English exclaimed, "I take God and all the world to witness that I have been to you a true, humble and obedient wife for 20 years."

The young artist is an admirable draftsman and colorist and his talent for grouping his figures finds full scope in his present subject. Ever since he entered the Royal Academy schools at the age of 18 his career has been one of deserved success. During his first years of studentship he took the Landseer scholarship and was the only student to carry

off two silver medals. Later he won the British Institution scholarship for painting, open to all students in Great Britain.

On leaving the schools Mr. Salisbury turned his attention to portraits and to historical and classical subjects and his pictures are exhibited yearly in the Royal Academy. About two years ago his large decorative work, "The Passing of Queen Eleanor," which was one of the most important pictures in the Royal Academy, obtained for him the order to paint the decorative panel for the royal palace of Westminster.

Mr. Salisbury has had marked success in portraiture, and among his most successful works may be mentioned his portraits of the Rt. Hon. Lord Stanmore, the Rt. Hon. Earl Brownlow, the Countess of Brownlow, Sir John Bethell, M. P., and Lady Bethell.

Mr. Salisbury lives in a charming house overlooking Harpenden Common. The design and construction of this house was entirely carried out by himself and his brother.

## COTTON COMMISSION ISSUES REPORT

Interesting Note on the Drainage of Delta of Egypt Is Distributed—Need Is for Accurate Data.

### STATISTICS SCARCE

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.)  
LONDON—The official report of the cotton commission, which concluded its investigations in June last, has now been issued. The whole text of the report, however, was published some time ago in the bulletin of the "Societe des Agriculteurs d'Egypte," and the only new material now available is contained in a table and two diagrams, dealing with the output of cotton per feddan (about 1 1/4 acres) in a number of estates.

A very interesting "Note on the Drainage of the Delta of Egypt" has also been written and distributed by E. W. P. Foster, C. M. G., managing director of the Behera Company, the leading agricultural company in Egypt. Mr. Foster, who formerly held high positions in the Indian and Egyptian irrigation services, was a member of the cotton commission and the note referred to was presented to that body and is mentioned in their report.

In a former article, the chief recommendations of the commission's report were briefly touched upon and equally brief notice will now be taken of the additional matter mentioned above. First, though, let it be recorded that the government has already taken action upon the findings of the commission by creating an administration of agriculture with a director-general at a salary of \$8000 a year. The new department is directly responsible to the council of ministers and is quite separate from the existing administration of agricultural and technical education which is under the ministry of education. The head of the new department is Gerald Dudgeon, whose qualifications for the post may be gauged by the fact that he was chosen by the cotton trade in Manchester to report upon the possibilities of cotton growing in West Africa and other new fields and has been recently engaged in this inquiry.

The present need is the determination of accurate data on which to base future action in aid of agriculture. This will take time, for many experiments will probably have to be made and careful study and collation of the results will be necessary before the influence of the new department can begin to make itself felt. Let there be two years of

earnest, enthusiastic study of this most important subject with full government support, and Egypt will then begin to reap the benefit.

The burden of the commission's report is that "no reliable statistics are obtainable." This complaint is emphasized by the diagrams just published, which are extraordinary enough. They show the return in weight of cotton per feddan (1.04 acres) on 21 estates for the years 1895 to 1909 inclusive. Eleven of these are private estates, and the acreage and crop return may be taken as fairly accurate. The other 10 belong to the Wakf administration, or government department of religion and charity, and their returns are probably not so accurate, and, besides, are so far below the average for the country as to be of little use for investigation.

The returns from the 11 private estates warrant the following statements: (1) The average output for these estates follows fairly closely, but is slightly above, the average output for all Egypt. (2) The individual outputs differ widely from one another in almost every year, 1899, 1905 and 1909 being the only exceptions.

Let us amplify statement (2): In 1899 eight out of the 10 estates gave returns above their average, while, in 1905, eight of them, and, in 1909, all of them, yielded crops below their average. Dividing the period into two parts, four estates show a better average for the later half, while the remaining one had the same average for each half. In eight out of the 10 estates the yearly return varied widely from the average, the best year being from 20 to 35 per cent above the average for the estates.

This analysis is given for the purpose of showing that the cause of the falling off in the output for all Egypt is not easy to find. Patient and skilled collection and analysis of data are required before any conclusion can be reached and this task will no doubt be undertaken in a thorough fashion by the new director-general of agriculture and his staff.

Mr. Foster's Note on Drainage deserves an article to itself. For the present it must suffice to say that he advocates a thorough rearrangement and extension of the drainage system in the Delta and that it can be carried out entirely by the government, the whole area being divided into a few large districts, each with its large pumping station. This question is no doubt being carefully studied by the irrigation service in view of the recommendations of the commission, but much office and field

## DR. EWING ADVISES YOUNG MEN TO ENTER INDUSTRIAL CAREER

Vice-Chancellor of Punjab University Tells Youth Duty Is to Develop the Resources of India.

### INDORSED BY PRESS

(Special to The Monitor.)  
LAHORE, India—Just as the Kaiser's pronouncement, that Germany's future lies on the water, has borne fruit in a strong and growing navy, so it is to be hoped that Sir John Hewitt's pronouncement, at Allahabad, to the effect that the prosperity of India depends less on politics than on economics, will help to turn the native mind from talk to practical industrial activity. That the necessity for a changed objective of this nature is recognized by others than the lieutenant-governor of the United Provinces is proved by a speech made recently by the Rev. Dr. Ewing, vice-chancellor of the Punjab University. In this speech, after dealing with the liberal professions and the various branches of government service, he expressed a hope that increasing numbers of young men would devote themselves to industrial pursuits and to the development of the resources of the province. In so doing they would have an excellent opportunity for serving their fellows.

Nor is the changed situation lost on the native mind itself, for that very wide-awake paper, the Indian Mirror, points out that "the struggle for existence, especially among the Bengalis, is growing so keen that it will be folly to ignore longer the economical problem. The only way we can improve our lot is by giving our attention to industrial matters."

## ROYAL THANKS FOR M. KOKOVETSOFF

ST. PETERSBURG—The Tsar has issued an imperial rescript in which reference is made to the ability of M. Kokovetsoff, who by so ably directing the treasury has been so successful in bringing order into the Russian finances. The results accomplished are attributed to the unremitting zeal of the minister of finance as well as to his wide experience as one of the old members of the council of ministers. In conclusion the Tsar expresses his esteem of the minister personally.

## RULER WILL HOLD LEVEE AND COURT AT HOLYROOD PALACE

(Special to The Monitor.)  
LONDON—It is understood that soon after the coronation, probably in July, the King and Queen will visit Edinburgh and hold a levee and a court in Holyrood palace. It is expected that the King and Queen will reside in the palace, where extensive alterations are now being made in the way of redecorating the apartments, installing electric light and other necessary works.

Holyrood palace has been a royal residence since the days of James IV., and it continued to be the home of the kings of Scotland until James VI. succeeded to the throne of England, after which it was only used occasionally as a royal residence. The associations of Mary Queen of Scots with Holyrood are too well known to quote, and many pictures and other articles belonging to her are still to be seen in the royal apartments. Holyrood was visited by Charles I., Charles II., James II., Prince Charles Edward, George IV., and Queen Victoria. King Edward VII. and his brother the Duke of Edinburgh lived in the palace when they were attending Edinburgh University. In May, 1903, King Edward and Queen Alexandra held a levee and a court at Holyrood for the first time in 80 years. The elections of Scottish peers are held in the palace, also the levees of the commissioner to the General Assembly of the church of Scotland.

## BARON DE FOREST TO CLIMB JUNGFAU

SCHNEIDEGG, Switzerland—Baron de Forest has decided to make an ascent of the Jungfrau, together with two other Englishmen and some local guides. After a stay of some weeks at Murren, Baron de Forest has arrived here, whence he will start for the ascent, making use of the Jungfrau railway to the Mer de Glace station, whence they will proceed on foot. The descent will be made by way of the Concordia hut and the Aletsch glacier.

## SOCIAL DEMOCRATS MAKING READY FOR COMING ELECTION

(Special to The Monitor.)  
BERLIN—There is a lull in German politics at the present moment. It is perhaps merely the calm before the storm, for the general elections are almost at hand, and the Social Democrats are preparing gleefully for the fray. The Berliner Tageblatt expresses contempt, but no surprise, that the speech from the throne contained nothing but platitudes, and that no mention was made either of franchise reform or direct taxes. The leading article in that widely read organ declares that since the reactionary period of the 50's of last century, Prussia has never experienced such an utter stagnation in politics as at the present time. The new president of the lower House was elected today by a majority of 301 votes in 306. As was only to be expected, Herr von Krocher is the successful candidate.

### AIRSHIP LINE ESTABLISHED.

Zeppelin Company Arranges for Shed to Be Erected Without Delay.

BERLIN—It has just been arranged by the Zeppelin Company that a capacious shed for at least one airship shall be erected without delay at Potsdam. The site selected is the wooded suburb of Wildpark. As soon as matters are complete and the weather permits, the long discussed airship service between Potsdam and Berlin—a distance of about 30 miles—will be opened. Prices will naturally be high at first, and there will certainly be no lack of passengers, so that the company should make good some of its losses in a short time.

### GERMAN PRESS PLEASED.

Says Speech of M. Pichon Will Have Beneficial Effect in Europe.

BERLIN—Following the animated discussion regarding the meeting of the Kaiser and Czar at Potsdam and, the Russo-German entente which was raised in some quarters, peace and tranquillity happily prevail. M. Pichon's recent speech is described by the leading German press as loyal, sound, and admirable in every way, which will exercise a beneficial effect throughout Europe. The conservative Kreuz Zeitung is sanguine that "a period of peace and development of conciliatory feeling will follow the one of distrust and ill-feeling that preceded it," and the Tageblatt, the leading radical paper, declares: "It is a happy characteristic of the times in

which we live that the French minister should impress upon his hearers that it is not cabinets and even crowned heads that ultimately control diplomacy, but the will of the people. The conciliatory and peaceful policy of his government propounded so admirably by M. Pichon is the policy of the English, French, and German governments, and in this it is that the real guarantee of the world's peace is to be found."

Engelbert Humperdinck's fairy opera "Königskinder" has been produced at the Royal Opera with much success. It is, however, not considered by the critics to be nearly equal to the composer's first work, the charming "Hansel and Gretel."

## LIBERIA TO GET ITS MILLION LOAN

LONDON—A despatch from Roland P. Faulkner, financial agent of Liberian government, announced the satisfactory conclusion of his mission to Monrovia, in connection with the contemplated loan of \$1,000,000 for the funding of the Liberian national debt.

Mr. Faulkner will soon return to the United States by way of Hamburg, where he will confer with representatives of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

President Barclay has appointed a commission to inquire into the claims against his government. D. E. Howard, secretary of the treasury, has been nominated to succeed President Barclay, whose term expires with the present year.

Latest reports from Monrovia by letter have indicated that Liberia would accept the terms imposed for a joint loan, though only because forced to, and not because pleased with the outcome. The Liberians would have much preferred aid from the United States alone.

GERMAN PRINCES FREED FROM TAX  
BERLIN—The Reichstag passed the third reading of the government's unearned increment tax bill, yesterday, and reversed its recent decision subjecting the princes to a tax.

This appeared in the form of an amendment to the original bill, which amendment was adopted by the Reichstag on Jan. 30. The German sovereign houses by the new rulings are now entirely freed from taxation.

## STEEL FOR GATES SOON TO ARRIVE ON THE ISTHMUS

GATUN, C. Z.—The first shipment of steel for the lock gates is expected to arrive early in the month, having left the shops near Pittsburgh the middle of January. The first shipment of materials for work on the lock gates arrived in January on the St. Andrews from Baltimore, consisting of 400 tons of equipment for handling the steel that will form the gates. This equipment includes two truss bridges, 134 feet 6 inches in length and 11 feet wide, which will be constructed over the lock chambers. On these bridges will be a railroad track, on which locomotives cranes will operate in handling the steel for the gates from the material yard alongside the locks. The bridges will be so constructed that when one set of gates is finished they can be moved from their location over one set of gates to the location of other gates. One 50-ton locomotive crane, and another crane of less capacity, have been erected by the contractors at Gatun, and the preparation of other handling equipment is in progress.

## GRAHAME-WHITE PRESENTED PRIZE

LONDON—The feature of the dinner of the Royal Aero Club last night was the presentation of the Gordon Bennett aviation trophy to Claude Grahame-White and the Baron de Forest prize to Thomas Sopwith, the English aviator.

Grahame-White's prize was won at Belmont park meeting last October, while Sopwith captured the de Forest prize of \$20,000 for the longest flight, including the crossing of the English channel, on Dec. 18. Numerous other medals and trophies were handed to their winners.

The duke of Argyll, who presided, expressed the hope that the British government would spend more in the development of military aeroplaning. Admiral Sir Edward Seymour referred to McCurdy's flight across the Florida straits as a noteworthy and striking achievement.

WILL NOT LEASE GALAPAGOS.  
GUAYAQUIL—President Alfaro and President-elect Estrada, bowing to the will of the people as expressed in mass meetings in the streets, announced yesterday the abandonment of the government's proposal to lease the Galapagos islands to the United States for a naval base or other purposes.

Respectfully invite attention to their new line of confections,

Magnolia Chocolates

The most delicious Chocolates

ever produced. Obtained at our three Boston stores.

Miss White's Flower Seeds

Five Pkts. Given With This Offer

With my 1911 catalog I will send a coupon good for five full packets of flower seeds.

1. With my 1911 catalog I will send a coupon good for five full packets of flower seeds.

2. If you don't like a free offer, how is this? For a dime I will send a coupon good for \$3.00 in any Flower Seeds I list. These offers are made, provided no member of your family has received the catalog, and you send addresses of two others who grow flowers.

MISS BESSIE V. WHITE, Seedsmonger, 2923 Aldrich Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn.

DR. DANIEL'S DOG BREAD. Something new and good. To be had at ANY DRUG STORE.

Delicious flavor of WHOLE wheat  
"Ralston" taste of the whole wheat—with all the nutrition left in. A rich satisfying flavor that you can't resist—so good you want it every breakfast. A 15¢ package, when cooked, makes 50 dishes.  
Perishable Whole Wheat Flour makes delicious, nourishing bread, muffins, rolls etc. Try it too.

**Ralston**  
BREAKFAST FOOD

**The Monitor**  
ON SATURDAY  
Is Now Running  
Two Pages for The Boys and Girls  
In Which Appear  
The Busyville Bees  
Wonder Book of Nature  
Junior Philatelist  
The Camera Contest  
Poems, Puzzles and Short Stories

Where Does My Money Go?  
EXPENSE BOOK  
Personal and Household will show you. To be had for 25¢. 57-59 Franklin St.



## THE HOME FORUM

## BLARNEY CASTLE, IRELAND

UPON stepping from the train in one of the large cities of Ireland the tourist is confronted by the usual crowd of porters, each frantically intent upon securing a patron. To this all who have been much in Europe are entirely accustomed; but it is a decided novelty to be asked when your hand luggage has been quickly seized, "You'll be taking an outside car?"

Most people daringly acquiesce at once, while a few hesitate unnecessarily long; but if you are at all timid it is wise to delay your first trip in a jaunting car until you have looked on, at least once, while a trio of graceful Irish girls swing themselves up to the little side seats, giving you an idea of how the thing should be accomplished.

Doubtless the trip from Cork to Blarney Castle is one often made by hurried Americans who wish to have a glimpse of the country before boarding the homeward-bound steamer at Queenstown; but, after all, it is as typically Irish a scene as might be desired, if it does lack the wonderful beauty of the famed Killarney lakes. Of course, you make the trip on an outside car.

Having mounted the two steps of the car, making a quick turn upon the second so as to take your seat, you cling to the back of the driver's box while you rattle over the cobbles of Cork. Out through the poorer districts bumps the car, until it at length brings you to the open country and green fields of the "Emerald Isle." Perhaps a light shower overtakes your party, complicating your duties by the necessity of holding an umbrella as well as of keeping your balance upon the narrow seat. Very likely a herd of cattle may be passed on the road, some of the animals coming so near that you draw up your feet in order not to be swept from your perch. But these troubles are soon over and you are free to look about at the hills, the wide pastures, and groups of trees with low, whitewashed cottages under their broad branches.

After seven miles of delight at the lively views, the square keep of Blarney comes in sight.

Reaching the platform of a tiny railway station, you dismount, with at least a dozen loafers watching your awkward efforts, cross the track and a bit of woodland, before finding an open path



(Photo specially taken for The Monitor.)

## RIDING IN AN OUTSIDE CAR.

Taking a memorable trip from Cork to Blarney castle.

leading to the castle. Many a tale is heard about the difficulties of "Kissing the Blarney Stone." There is sure to be some enthusiastic young Irishman (or American) who will perform this feat for the entertainment of your party. He will show how foolhardy it is to hang by your hands, some strong and much-trusted individual holding your feet; and then to let your head down until it passes through an opening in the outer wall; afterward to lift it to

a level with the particular stone which tradition says must be kissed. You will probably not care to attempt this, but will be more than repaid for the steep climb in the darkness of the old tower, by the delightful views from the top of the keep which is in itself most picturesque. You will ride the seven miles back to town feeling very glad to have seen this beautiful ruin, and with many conjectures as to how its curious tradition really did originate.

## Christmas Gifts

Christmas gifts for thee, Grand and free! Christmas gifts from the King of Love, Brought from his royal home above; Brought to thee in the far-off land, Brought to thee by his own dear hand. Promises held by Christ for thee, Peace as a river flowing free, Joy that in his own joy must live, And love that Infinite Love can give. Surely thy heart of hearts uplifts Carols of praise for such Christmas gifts. —Frances Ridley Havergal.

Wonderous is the strength of cheerfulness. —Carlyle.

## A LITTLE HOMILY ON CHEERFULNESS

I HAVE always preferred cheerfulness to mirth. The latter I consider as an act, the former as a habit. Mirth is short and transient, cheerfulness fixed and permanent. Mirth is like a flash of lightning that breaks through a gloom of clouds, and glitters for a moment; cheerfulness keeps up a kind of daylight.

A man finds himself pleased, he does not know why, with the cheerfulness of his companion; it is like a sudden sunshine that awakens a secret delight.

A man who uses his best endeavors to live according to the dictates of virtue and right reason has two perpetual sources of cheerfulness, in the consideration of his own nature and that of the Being on whom he has a dependence.

We find ourselves everywhere upheld by His goodness and surrounded by an immensity of love and mercy. In short, we depend upon a Being whose power qualifies to make us happy by an infinity of means; whose goodness and truth engage Him to make those happy who desire it of Him; and whose unchangeableness will secure for us this happiness to all eternity. —Arranged from Addison.

## Song of Here and Now

Ah, let us rest beneath the trees,  
Nor seek with an adventurous prow  
The magic isles of distant seas,  
But sing the Songs of Here and Now.  
The world has long been sailed around,  
And El Dorado's still unfound;

The quest is vain on many seas  
For apples of Hesperides;  
And in no land of woods and flowers  
Doth Norumbega lift its towers;  
And in the sunset-mantled west  
There are no Islands of the Blest.  
But there is magic in the near,  
And beauty blooms on every bough;  
And there are Hesper islands here,  
And there are El Dorados now.

The seas are wide the swift ships plow,  
And long is the Platonic year;  
But all the best of time is now,  
And all the best of space is here.  
A trace of Eden still must be  
Where blooms a rose or grows a tree;  
And Paphian glories wander by  
The man who gazes on the sky;

The Realm of Peace, the Seats of Rest,  
Are not in islands of the west;  
The golden age that knew no tears  
Is not within the vanished years;  
Not far the Golden Age, but near;  
Fate's fruit is on the nearest bough—  
So sing the Songs of Now and Here,  
The brave, glad songs of Here and Now.

—Sam Walter Foss.

A commission appointed by five of the larger German states has adopted a standard system of shorthand for use in those states. —Indianapolis Star.

Prosperity is a great teacher. Adversity is a greater. —Hazlitt.

## THE NOTE BOOK

AMONG the fleeting impressions of youth one recalls the awe with which one regarded the California cousin who would have nothing to do with that coin so much beloved of children, the one cent piece. For how many childish delights was not the bit of copper responsible? Yet here was a young man, hardly more than a boy, who actually threw away coppers that were given him for change at the eastern shops. "We never see these things in California," he declared, and away over the floor the despised disks went spinning, to be swept up no doubt by some happy caretaker. Evidence that nothing can really be lost.

But the trend of financial development in the country at large does not seem to be making the nickel or five cent piece the smallest unit. On the contrary, there is considerable advocacy of the half cent piece—as chiefly as a means to circumvent those merchants who set the price of things at so many and a half cents, and always gobble the extra half cent. Merchants, too, have a way of putting the price of things that easily go in pairs at 12½ cents, for example. The thrifty buyer will sometimes take two at a time for a quarter, rather than lose the half cent.

"Life," however, comes forward with a piece of advice—a two and a half cent piece of advice, one may say. "Life" finds that already the people are too much inclined to regard the cent as a negligible quantity, to scorn its right conservation. A half cent would be twice as despicable and in the end many more cents would be lost, through the large—if one would not say loose—American habits. But half a nickel will seem better worth consideration than a half cent and will yet

solve the problem of making exact change.

But after all, is not the coining of a half cent in line with today's finer discrimination in all things, that regard for the minutiae of good, which is expressed in more important fashion the world over? The people are no longer regarded as masses; each individual has his right to a happy, progressive life, and children are the object of the most lively concern of their elders. Everything that can be done under our present conditions is being done to teach, to protect, to develop and delight "one of these little ones." This concern for the small and hitherto unconsidered ones of the earth is perhaps typed in the new concern for the half pennies. (Children, by the way, will certainly enjoy the coming of the half cent into their little world.) If this is the day of amazingly great, it is also the day of the marvelously little. The chat of the rivets that hold the iron plates in place in the great steamship in Kipling's story is in point. For there can be no true greatness that is not sound and right all through and through and through.

## Vast Game Preserves

They may do some things better in Europe. But they don't do them any bigger, and sometimes not nearly so big as we do in this country. Thus, it has been the popular impression that private hunting parks and nobility went together; that it required a lord or a duke or a prince—something of that sort—to fence in hundreds of acres and while away the passing hour shooting tame deer and catching pet fish. But the United States department of agriculture, in a pamphlet concerning "private game preserves and their future in the United States," shows us that in this we are in error. It does not necessarily require a duke to enclose a thousand acres for the sole pleasure of himself and his guests. Anybody in America can do the same thing, provided, of course, he has the money. From the pamphlet it is learned that in this country there are more and larger private hunting parks and fishing waters than in England, where the old order of feudalism has pertained for centuries. The Blue mountain forest, in New Hampshire, contains 25,000 acres, as many as the 10 largest English private deer parks combined. The largest private deer park in the land of kings and noblemen has only 4000 acres. Besides the one noted, there are the Grand island preserves, in Michigan, and the Litchfield game preserves, in New York, 13,000 and 10,000 acres respectively. Some of the private preserves in North Carolina cover from 15,000 to 30,000 acres, several in South Carolina exceed 60,000 acres in extent, while one on the boundary between Quebec and Maine comprises nearly 200 square miles, or upward of 125,000 acres. In the San Joaquin valley, in California, are private ducking preserves, one or two of which include more than 25,000 acres each. —St. Joseph News-Press.

Let us own the sharpest smart  
Which human patience may endure  
Pays light for that which leaves the heart  
More generous, dignified and pure.  
—Coventry Patmore.

## America Claims the Bean

Until 1883 the bean was believed to have originated in Asia. Researches among the flora of ancient Peru show that it was known in antiquity in Peru. No fewer than 50 different species have been found there and 49 of the 50 were distinctly American. The period covered by these explorations began with the twelfth century and ended with the sixteenth. A great number of beans were found—so many that it is reasonable to suppose that beans held an important place in the agriculture of the ancient people of Peru. Probably the common dried bean of modern commerce was well known in the antique world long before the discovery of Columbus. —Harpers Weekly.

## Children's Department

## Judith Shakespeare

Some stories of "girls who were ruffs" in St. Nicholas has this pretty glimpse of Judith Shakespeare. At the end of Elizabeth's reign much magnificence vanished from the court; but the ruff stayed on, not so deep nor so full, but a most important part of the dress for all that, and much more comfortable. Master Will Shakespeare wore it, and his daughter, pretty Judith, the belle of Stratford, the daintiest maid in all Warwickshire, wore it, too, with her Sunday kirtle. She was a merry little lass, and one of our English novelists has painted a fair picture of her as she walked in the quaint old town "along by the church and over the footbridge spanning the Avon, and so into the meadows lying adjacent to the stream." She picked wild flowers as she went along, and hummed to herself the quaint old songs that she had caught from her father's books or from the glees she had heard at odd times. The maids of that day were fond of singing, and Mistress Judith's sweet voice trilled out along the banks of the Avon:

Come blow thy horn, hunter!  
Come blow thy horn, hunter!  
Come blow thy horn, jolly hunter!

echoing from hill to hill. And again:  
For a morn in spring is the sweetest thing  
Cometh in all the year.

Judith herself was like the springtime, radiant, fresh and young, and it was so uncommon sight to see Shakespeare, with his grave face and quiet eyes, deep in converse with this favorite child of his as they wandered along the winding course of the river.

Pretty Judith may not have had the learning of her predecessors who wore ruffs, but she was happier, no doubt, in

her simple life, with her friend and gossip, modest Prue, reading together her father's plays, and building their own romances, girl-fashion, by their own firesides.

## Establishing the Plural

Fred, four years of age, had returned from a visit to his uncle's farm. When asked what pleased him most, he said: "I liked the geese. We had a big goose for dinner one day."  
"How do you tell the difference between a goose and geese?" asked his father.  
"That's easy," said Fred. "One goose is a goose, and two geese is geese."  
—Lippincott's.

## PICTURE PUZZLE



What household task?  
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.  
Next.

## What Chicago Means to Players

Movement on foot in the lakeside city to uplift the stage.

AN important work to the cleansing of the stage is being done by the Drama League, which would by awakening a demand for good plays on the part of the audiences force the managers to supply good things. Mrs. William Faversham spoke lately to this effect at the Friday Club of Los Angeles, and is thus reported by the Chicago Herald:

She urged all club women to join "this sane, earnest movement for raising and purifying, but not destroying, the stage of our country. Already the Drama League, and more especially the Drama Club of Evanston, near Chicago, the little club out of which the league grew, have made Chicago mean more to the serious-minded player than any other city in the United States. For such it has become the happy land of the stage, as is indicated by the extraordinary prosperity and the splendid enthusiasm that attended the recent engagements of Mrs. Fiske and Mme. Bernhardt there and at the Chicago engagements of the New theater, of Miss Marlowe and Mr. Sothern and of my husband last season.

"And there the aspiration of all the critics is centered upon a worthy drama. It is not the league's purpose to work in a narrow field. It supports all forms of good entertainment. The reading circles it is helping women to establish in their clubs are studying the best plays of Europe and America because they know that by study of such works a trained playgoing body will be made for them and that the existence of such a body will sooner or later insure the production of them on the public stage."

## Appropriate Garments

There are times when the pun, much abused and poverty-stricken and aged as it generally is, seems to justify its appearance. One day, when Mr. Potter was trying to read a romantic story to his matter-of-fact wife, he had recourse to a pun to save his temper.

"And so the evening wore on," read Mr. Potter, "and—"

"What did it wear?" inquired his wife, in her driest tone.

"My dear," said Mr. Potter, after a scarcely perceptible hesitation, "if you must know, it was the close of an autumn day." —Youths Companion.

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Published daily, except Sunday, by

## The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,  
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.  
ALEXANDER LODDS, Managing Editor.  
All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Post-office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

## TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year.....\$5.00  
Daily, six months..... 3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

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Eastern Advertising Office, Suites 2002 and 2003, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

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## THE ABUNDANCE OF GOD

WHEN Jesus said, "Take no thought for your life what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink nor yet for your body what ye shall put on," he reminded his hearers that God is able to feed and clothe man as he does the lilies and the birds.

Such a concept of the divine power as this is very far from the present human sense of things; but the Bible says that the need to earn his bread in the sweat of his brow was the curse laid upon Adam. And certainly the teachings of Jesus and his example would seem to point to God as the source of man's supply, not man's own effort.

How may this ideal of God's ability and willingness to provide everything for His child be reconciled with the very practical demands of our every-day life? Christian Science comes to reconcile these seeming divergent calls, of the divine ideal and of the workaday material. It shows first of all that our external conditions are not what govern us, but our own thinking. Outward things reflect more or less definitely our own habits of thought and those deep laid convictions of mortal mind which are the heritage, as it appears, of all humanity. If we believe in plenty we shall see plenty all around us—that is, if our belief or faith in plenty is well founded. A belief in plenty which is founded in a material sense of things is likely to be suddenly reversed, making poverty appear where riches were. But if our faith in the abundance of the divine good, in God as infinitely creative might, as limitless resource, is our deepest conviction on this subject of supply we shall unfailingly see plenty in our outward conditions.

The human sense of lack, voiced everywhere today in the universal complaint over the high cost of foodstuffs and other necessities of living, must be met in thought, as an error to be corrected, before the abundance of good which Jesus affirmed can be manifested. The present writer recalls an incident of the time of coal famine a few years ago. Some one had been crying wolf so loud, predicting lack of supply everywhere, that it was deeply borne in upon the writer's consciousness that the means of livelihood would be cut off during that following season, in the panic of all former patrons over the financial outlook. The result of this fear was the immediate manifesting of the thing feared. There seemed to be an almost total stopping of the usual business engagements. Then the matter was taken up in Science; the abundance of God was affirmed steadfastly; the supply and support of man was placed in God, in the power of divine Mind, and

all sense that human ways and means are any man's resource was cast out. The effect was an immediate demonstration of supply that came about through what looked like a mere chance. It was such an event as might in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred have failed to happen; but it did happen, with the immediate supply made clear. This made such a break in the sense of financial anxiety that the rest was easy, and the winter's work brought more abundant financial return than had ever been enjoyed before.

Now this is scientific demonstration; and it is possible to every one who can rise above the personal sense of things. One must trust God's ability more than he fears his own disability. Here is the secret of humanity's trouble. We do not really believe that what we are capable of doing is worth to the world an abundant living. We look at our own human limited capacity, and we confirm our belief in those limits, whereas we should turn away from human limitation and affirm that the man God sends forth is capable of large and splendid work; that he is able to carry whatever duties infinite Love lays upon him; and, even more than this, we should realize that the work of God is already done. This realization that the divine Mind holds all things forever perfected and complete is what sets the human powers free. The workers in Christian Science find that every gift or talent of theirs comes to higher and freer expression through their daily endeavor to know that God does all that is done. This lifts the sense of individual responsibility, and removes effort. One has only to let the divine Mind work through him or, better, to let the divine thinking dawn upon him, and then all his own doings will at once be stronger and clearer, touched in some degree with that light and leading which humanity is wont to call genius.

Now work done with the impulse which lies back of genius is never work. It is play. The man who works because he loves his work, who works easily, freely, understandingly, this man is not a slave. The curse of Adam is at once removed from him whose work has become his play. The practical effect of

Build your character upon virtue, honor and industry, and you can successfully withstand the assaults of slander, the shafts of malice, and the venom of jealousy. —New Era.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, February 1, 1911.

### Opening Up Saskatch- ewan

RAILROAD competition in Saskatchewan is focusing attention closely enough to make that province the objective point of homesteaders in 1911, rather than other parts of the Canadian northwest. Both the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern, those great transcontinental rivals, are hastening to establish themselves firmly in the so-called Last Mountain Valley district, where most of Saskatchewan's record crop was produced.

last year. All Saskatchewan is enjoying the benefits resulting from that notable achievement, and it is regarded as highly probable that from now on the tide of colonization will be diverted from Alberta, Manitoba and other portions of the west to this newer province that is so rich in natural fertility and productiveness.

In Canada the railroads blaze the way for populations instead of trailing into districts after they are partially built up. Systematic methods by which the northwest has been exploited are no secret. Manitoba's phenomenal growth is a matter of the last forty years. It may be remembered how settlers thronged into Saskatchewan when townships there were opened to them two years ago, how the hotels of Moose Jaw overflowed with Englishmen and Americans seeking new homes on the Canadian prairies. As many as 600 homesteads and preemptions were recorded by the Dominion land office in a single day. Since then the rural telephone system has been installed and widely extended under the municipal act of 1908. At Saskatoon is the Saskatchewan University, where the corner-stone was laid only recently. Schools and collegiate institutes are featured everywhere; education is a principal item in every legislative budget.

What helps adjoining provinces assists Saskatchewan, and the Dominion government is investigating the feasibility of making the Saskatchewan river navigable between Edmonton and Winnipeg, thus tending to unify the interests of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. This development is what makes the bringing out, so to speak, of Saskatchewan intensely interesting to American industrial sections, and for specific reasons to New England especially. For with the momentous increase in the population of western Canada, the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern railroads have foreseen a need that was certain to arise. It was inevitable that both should view with longing eyes the Dominion Atlantic Steamship & Railway Company, which operates steamers between Boston and Yarmouth, N. S., and a railway line between Yarmouth and Halifax, in addition to a steamship line between Digby, N. S., and St. John, N. B. Now that the Canadian Pacific has succeeded in gaining control of that company, it plans to build and operate four up-to-date steamships for a speedy, direct service between Nova Scotia and Boston and New York.

What this may signify to Halifax and St. John in the way of commercial development is perfectly apparent. But it also means that by securing terminal facilities in Boston, the Canadian Pacific brings the Massachusetts port and New England into direct touch with the growing Canadian north and west. There the competition between two transcontinental railroad systems is encouraging new towns to spring up rapidly. People are massing in the vicinity of Southey, the focal point of the Last Mountain Valley district, but there is plenty of room for more in all the provinces thereabouts. With the increase in population come new requirements. Under the reciprocity treaty just arranged the Canadian northwest is expected to call largely on the United States for articles that are needed for development. It would be interesting if New England, through the medium of Canada's greatest transcontinental system, hereafter played a leading role in assisting to supply certain needs of the pioneers who are unfolding civilization in the wilderness.

NO MATTER if only one speaker of the House of Representatives ever reached the White House. That would hardly keep Champ Clark back, once he made the decision that he could fill the big chair.

### Corporations and the Public

WILLIAM McADOO's address at the Chamber of Commerce dinner in Boston on Monday evening dwelt upon what may be called the cardinal points in present-day controversy, whether discussion thereon takes a social, economic or political turn. Popular unrest in our times is traceable largely to the feeling that one part, and the smaller part, of the community has the other part at a decided disadvantage, and is making the most of its opportunity. The belief is prevalent that some have been enabled to forge ahead, not through any particular merit of their own, but because of certain privileges they have enjoyed; that these privileges are not theirs by right, but in most cases by sufferance; that privileges have been abused; that they are often used to the injury rather than to the benefit of the community, and that wrongful conditions arising from these facts cannot be permanently righted until all such privileges, so far as they are by public grant at least, shall be withdrawn, or until those in possession of them shall be subjected to obligations that will serve to equalize human opportunities. To put it in another way, there is a strong conviction in the mind of the average man that under existing conditions he is not getting a square deal.

Mr. McAdoo, himself a corporation manager and one who has sought privilege and profited by it, is also one of many captains of industry who of late have seen clearly the justice of the public complaint. Time was, and that not so very long ago, when the corporation manager, planting himself behind what seemed to him to be his vested rights, gave evidence of impatience with public criticism and assumed the mass to be disorderly, irresponsible and unworthy of consideration. All this is changing. There are still some corporation managers who do not fully understand or realize the altered state of things. Mr. McAdoo, however, feels able to say, with scores of others, that the wise corporation manager now recognizes the fact that he is servant, not master, of the public. Like many others, he, too, is awake to the idea that if corporations in these days are in many cases unpopular they have only themselves to blame for it. Where they are unpopular, nine times out

of ten it will prove to be that they have been arrogant and unaccommodating, that they have forgotten the source of the privileges they enjoy, that they are inefficiently or dishonestly managed, or that they are not performing in any particular the function for which they were created.

A corporation that in these days will not see that the public interest must of necessity come first is a positive menace to the welfare of all well-regulated corporations. All must recognize the fact that their sole excuse for existence is, in the last analysis, service. The world is coming to measure all effort by that rule.

Organized endeavor simply for the acquisition of wealth and power will have in future fewer advocates and adherents, while organized endeavor for the elevation and advancement of humanity seems destined to attract the thoughtful and the righteous in ever-growing numbers. The problems that now seem next to impossible of solution will solve themselves when each is for the other and all are for the common weal.

It is true that the crown prince is coming home before his time, but the waiting countries of the east should be gratified to know that the heir to the German throne will not complete his itinerary before next year.

EXCELLENT reasons support the argument that Boston should be made the permanent headquarters for an exhibit of wool, cotton, substitutes and textile machinery, together with the standard fabrics manufactured from those products. In the first place, Boston has the same relation to New England textile centers that New York bears to the textile industry of the country at large. Then, too, New England is regarded as the hub of the American textile industry, thousands of persons being employed in the great mills of Lowell, Lawrence, New Bedford, Fall River and like cities. Most important of all, the rest of the country is not well informed regarding the industry in New England, owing to the extreme reticence displayed by some eastern manufacturers when questioned in the past about facts and figures of informative value.

Now, more than ever, the textile manufacturers ought to consider whether it would not be well to take the people more completely into their confidence. Is it not time that western examination and eastern silence ceased to play at cross purposes? A full and free understanding of methods, earnings, dividends, wages paid and other matters having a direct bearing upon the situation might be brought about by arranging to have a comprehensive exhibition where it would be easy of access. New England has been censured in the West and the South for what has been termed studiously ignoring the demand of the country for exact information regarding the textile industry. While a good deal of what has been written and said had no basis in fact, it cannot be disputed that more moderation in these views would have been fair to expect if there had been a permanent textile exhibition in Boston, where competent men could answer questions and educative literature be distributed.

Let the textile manufacturers of New England consider this plan as something more than a fanciful one. It is of more importance to them than to the country at large that the West and the South should understand the facts about the industry in this section. In time such an understanding may even spell the difference between protection for that industry and the absence of a protecting tariff wall. It has been well said that a permanent display of raw material, machinery and finished products would be of immense educational worth to New England, America and the world.

COLLECTOR LOEB of the port of New York has added a new tune to his collection. He affirms that the valuation of musical instruments has been keyed too low for any practical purpose.

### Trackless Trolley Cars in Use

UNITED STATES CONSUL FEE, stationed at Bremen, Germany, reports that within the last few months two trackless trolley systems of street railway have been installed in that city. In both cases they are in the outskirts, and are intended to supplement the general electric street car service. Constructed without rails, these lines, of course, can be put in operation at comparatively small cost. They have little difficulty, moreover, in obtaining access to residence streets and districts where the ordinary electric railway would be objectionable.

The consul takes the trouble to go into all the details of construction, pointing out the obstacles that had to be overcome, owing to the absence of ground connection as in rail cars, etc., and the information he furnishes must be of great value to those concerned in the technical aspect of the enterprise; but for the ordinary readers some of the less intricate points will perhaps have most interest. The cars are the size of the ordinary automobile omnibus, but not nearly so heavy. They have, it is claimed, many advantages over the vehicles named, inasmuch as there is neither the rattling nor the odor that often attaches to the autobus. The start is made gradually and with little jar. By an ingenious application of the reel and loop idea, the cars are enabled to pull out of the way for a considerable distance so as to escape interference with other traffic or possible collision.

The most important phase of this report is that it seems to carry assurance as to the practicability of the vehicle. Apparently most of the time since its introduction in Bremen has been given to experimentation, the discovery of defects and their correction. To anybody who recalls the weeks and months that drifted by while the trolley railroad was being tested between Charlottenburg and Berlin, in the early 80s, the advance made by the trackless trolley is full of promise. It may never in any event supplant the trolley railway, for it is not probable that it will ever be capable of caring for the general traffic of a large city; but there is no reason why it cannot be largely employed on side streets, in the environs and between suburbs where the travel is light.

IT HARDLY required an investigation by a royal commission to learn from the Jamaicans that the United States is their natural market.

IN SOME of the states the new governors have been in office for a whole month, and things are still moving along as usual.

WHEN college professors object to the rules, what can be expected of the student body?

### Textile Show for Boston?

### Scandinavian Triple Alliance

THAT the newspapers of Denmark, Sweden and Norway should be at present discussing with considerable animation the possibilities of a new Scandinavian entente should cause no surprise to those familiar with the northern situation. It is true that Scandinavian politics is not now an international issue. The people of the northland appear satisfied with internal conditions, and the three nations are at peace with the rest of the world. But, notwithstanding all this, the question is likely to present itself whether the Swedish-Norwegian union up to 1905 was not in reality an excellent means for keeping Scandinavian principles intact. Norway, of course, in forcing separation, knew exactly what she needed for the purpose of complete independence. But the recent move for a closer relationship than has prevailed for six years would seem to indicate that separate rulers for Sweden and Norway will never part the two peoples.

Geographically, what concerns Norway must also concern Sweden. To somewhat less extent the future of Denmark is wrapped up in that of the sister nations. To Norway and Sweden, however, a compact on the lines that obtained of old would mean that autonomy could not be easily disputed. While nations persist in reckoning in armies and in armament, on land or sea, the smaller nations cannot afford to expose themselves unnecessarily. It may be argued that where no defense is made, few would care to venture. History has a different story to tell.

Industrial and commercial progress of the Scandinavian countries during the past twenty years has been no less pronounced than the progress which has taken place on the continent. But the descendants of the vikings are perhaps unsurpassed on the score of nationalism and patriotic demonstration. The Scandinavia of the past was a territorial entity capable of enforcing respect everywhere. When the northern nations were forced into narrower bounds, to make up for territory that was lost extraordinary efforts were made to develop what remained.

Sweden, Norway and Denmark have been successful in these efforts, but the people of Scandinavia have never lost sight of their political greatness in the past. They wish to remain Scandinavian and to transmit their ideas to the Scandinavia of the future. The whole literature of the three states, the belles-lettres as well as the historical and economical writings of the day, teach that the world owes much to the northland.

With a son of the Danish King on the Norwegian throne, Denmark and Norway are today closer than ever. The Swedish people, apparently, have forgotten those restless days of six years ago when the Norwegians decided to run their own ship of state. A new Scandinavian alliance seems not wholly improbable.

SAN FRANCISCO may seem a long way off, but when one of its leading citizens has something to say he does not mind coming across the continent for the purpose of doing it.

### Machine- Made Plum Pudding

DURING the South African war the happy idea of cheering up the boys in the field with plum pudding occurred to the British government and at once appealed to the fancy of the British public. Here was a means by which those at home might show their regard for the young fellows lying thousands of miles away on the veldt of the Transvaal and Orange Free State. Never before in all the history of plum-pudding-loving England was there such a demand for plum pudding. Housewives and bakeries did their best to meet it, but fell sadly short. It was at this moment that the whole aspect of the English plum-pudding situation changed. Plum pudding as the ages had known it—hand-made, home-made, family-made, neighborhood-bakery-made plum pudding—was to be no more. For somebody had invented a plum-pudding machine, and commercialism took possession of the entire plum-pudding problem almost before the plum-pudding-eating people of England knew what was happening.

But the shortage in the plum-pudding supply disappeared; there has never been a shortage since. Making English plum pudding by machinery and in a factory, seemed, of course, like the desecration of a cherished ideal, like the shattering of a beloved tradition, but it was not without its compensations. For one thing, machine plum pudding was better made. It did not take long for a plum-pudding-loving public to discover this, and to discover also that it could now be purchased at a lower price per pound and better, and in a more acceptable form generally, than under the old system.

United States Commercial Agent John M. Carson, who has been looking into the matter, seems to have but one fault to find with the change. This is that the English girl of the period is growing up in ignorance of an art in which her mother, her grandmother and a long line of great-grandmothers excelled. But this is not cause for regret. She will be able to turn her time and her talent to something else. And, when it really becomes necessary to make plum pudding for her home, she will make it as certainly and as instinctively as the American girl makes mince, pumpkin and apple pies, doughnuts, brown bread and chocolate cake, despite the competition of the big bakery.

In any event, plum pudding will be just as popular as it ever has been in England. It has triumphed over a greater blow than this. It survived when the great exposure came that revealed the deception it had practised for centuries. Everybody knows now that the one thing plum pudding does not contain is a plum, but such is its hold upon English affection that this knowledge has never lost it a friend. Those who love plum pudding for its own sake are perfectly content with pudding in which currants and raisins are leading constituents.

WITH Mexico, Harvard and Columbia, and Prussia promoting archeological studies together in the Mexican domain, the world ought soon to know more about American hieroglyphics and ethnography.

WITH two grains of radium worth \$150,000, it would almost require an extra pencil or two to figure out how much a couple of tons would cost.

HERE and there intimations are thrown out that it may be necessary to check baggage to the city by the Golden Gate in 1915.

LIBERIA is undoubtedly asking whether there is anything in a name.